



Associate Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson.

Photo by Dave Green

Sorenson quits post to move to operations

By Paul Schindler

After six years in the office of the Dean for Student Affairs, Richard Sorenson is leaving his current position as Associate Dean for Student Affairs, to take a post as executive assistant to Vice President for Operations Philip Stoddard.

Much of Sorenson's work has been in the counseling area, and student leaders expressed surprise when told that his new position would not involve as much person-to-person work with students as he has had in the past. "His great strength has been working with students," said one Dean's office regular. "He'll be missed," said another. The move is not yet widely known, and will not be effective until March 1. Students who have worked with him as an interface between the Dean's office and both the fraternity and dormitory systems ex-

pressed surprise and dismay at the move, but were pleased to note that the new job involved continuing work with people in these areas, as both Housing and Dining report to the Vice President for Operations.

Some people speculated that the move came as a result of Carola Eisenberg's selection as Dean. Sorenson quickly put that to rest, stating that he had asked for a new job prior to Eisenberg's arrival, and had stayed on to "provide continuity." Chancellor Paul Gray confirmed the fact that Sorenson had inquired about possibly moving to a new position "a month before Nyhart left."

Sorenson said that his most important accomplishments were in the field of counseling, and (for example) that the Housemaster system was now strong after ups and downs, at least partially because of his work.

Sorenson gave *The Tech* a long interview shortly after his change was revealed. Here are excerpts of that interview.

Did you leave because of a conflict with Dean Eisenberg?

No. Let me expand on that: this is my sixth year in this office. I hope to stay at MIT for a long time, to be productive and useful here, and to make important contributions to the place, widely. I began to explore a move with the Chancellor, before the Nyhart thing [the previous Dean's change of jobs.] was known to me. When Carola took the job, I committed myself to at least six months here. I quit exploring anything myself... to provide continuity.

(Please turn to page 9)

Thousands view inaugural events

Nixon calls for 'era of peace'

By Norman D. Sandler

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 20 — Richard M. Nixon took the constitutional oath of office today, inaugurating him for his second term of office, while promising the American people "a new era of peace in the world," and a shift in the present operations of the federal government.

As thousands of invited guests watched from the grounds of the East side of the Capitol, Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger administered the oaths to Vice President Agnew and then the President, in ceremonies which were marked by only scattered heckling from anti-war protesters urging Mr. Nixon to "sign the treaty" to end the war.

The swearing-in ceremonies and inaugural parade went on without major incident, though upwards of 70,000 demonstrators gathered in Washington to protest the war in Southeast Asia. The bulk of the protesters congregated in the area of the Washington Monument, and were kept isolated from the actual parade route by police. However, several hundred did find their way to the route, along Pennsylvania Avenue, and objects were hurled at the open limousine from which the President and Mrs. Nixon waved to thousands of well-wishers.

International cooperation

In his inaugural address, the President spoke of cutbacks on both the international and domestic fronts, asserting that the strides made

(Please turn to page 2)

Westgate raid nets 60 lbs of marijuana

By Lee Giguere

Cambridge and Federal narcotics agents Thursday night raided Westgate I apartment 1606 and confiscated between fifty and sixty pounds of marijuana, stored in two corrugated cardboard barrels.

Kenneth M. Levine, the resident of the apartment and a former MIT student, was not present when the officers — accompanied by MIT Campus Patrol officers — entered his apartment. (On Friday morning, Cambridge Police obtained a warrant for Levine's arrest.)

Questioned about the raid, Campus Patrol Captain James Olivieri discounted the possibility that the raid foreshadowed future incursions of Cambridge narcotics officers onto the MIT campus. It was "an isolated incident based on very good information," Olivieri said. He also added that the presence of Federal narcotics agents was "significant."

No "hard drugs" were found on the premises, Olivieri said. In addition to the marijuana, ac-

cording to Olivieri, the agents also confiscated a window screen (which he said was set up for sifting the marijuana), a quantity of plastic bags, pipes, and some laboratory-type equipment.

Levine has not been registered as a student at MIT since last spring. Olivieri said that the

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Teach-in draws small crowd

By James Moody

The pre-inaugural teach-in, held last Friday evening in the Sala de Puerto Rico, drew a serious, attentive crowd, numbering 200 at its peak, to hear a series of speakers discussing and protesting US involvement in Southeast Asia. The program included eight hours of speakers, poets, writers, doctors, and historians.

State Senator Jack Backman of Brookline urged those present to go to Washington on January 20 to join in protests during the Nixon inauguration. He called Vietnam "an immoral, illegal,

70,000 protest second term

By Paul Schindler

JANUARY 20, WASHINGTON — Since President Nixon's official inaugural began Thursday evening, a series of "counter-inaugural" events have also taken place, at times attracting larger crowds than the official events. Major actions occurred both here and in Boston.

This year's counter-inaugural is only the second in recorded history, according to the Library of Congress, which stated that the 1969 protest march by 1000 people at Nixon's first Inauguration was the first such occurrence.

There were two major actions in Boston: a rally at Government Center and a teach-in at MIT (for teach-in details, see story, page 1). According to *Boston Globe* estimates, as many as 5000 people attended that rally and march from Park Street Station to City Hall Plaza.

Demonstrators heard Boston Mayor Kevin White bemoan the priorities which put the Vietnam War before our urban area. In part,

(Please turn to page 2)

Engineering seeks innovation

By Ken Davis

Dr. Judah L. Schwartz has been appointed Professor of Engineering Science and Education in the School of Engineering. Schwartz has been a member of the Educational Research Center since 1966 and Senior Research Scientist in the Physics Department since 1968.

Schwartz described what his duties will be in his new position. "There has been over the past several years a number of important innovations in undergraduate education. The School of Engineering has to now begin to digest all of that and ask itself in a serious way what the impli-

cations are for it and the effects on its educational program."

Specifically, Schwartz will be trying to determine what kinds of freshman experience are most suitable for engineering students. He hopes to plan a program in cooperation with the ERC and the Schools of Engineering and Architecture which will broaden the outlook of the students involved. "Ways have to be found," he said, "to make concern for larger societal questions become real and serious."

He stated that the "tangential" role played by the humanities is not satisfactory. "I think that we have to find ways

to allow students to get more practice in posing problems as well as solving problems, problems that are both solvable and worth solving."

The model for the new program will be the Freshman Project Year, of which Schwartz was one of the prime developers. It is hoped that a program will be offered this summer to incoming freshmen, primarily those who plan on going into engineering or architecture.

In the past, Schwartz has been a physics lecturer at the Israel Institute of Technology and a reactor physicist with AMF Atomics. He has also worked for several corporations on communications theory. He received his PhD in Physics from New York University in 1963. He was a member of the technical staff at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, part of the University of California, from 1963 to 1966. While working at the Lawrence Laboratory, Schwartz became interested in physics education, and produced a series of computer movies dealing with quantum mechanics.

Schwartz came to MIT in 1966 as a member of ERC, and was in charge of the Unified Science Study Project, which led to the Freshman Project Year program.

unconstitutional war."

John Fairbanks, a Harvard scholar and specialist on East Asia, spoke next. "During my travels, I got the distinct impression that the American image we need to pride ourselves in is

Lyndon Johnson Dead at 64 Former President Lyndon B. Johnson is dead, the victim of an apparent heart attack yesterday afternoon in San Antonio, Texas. The 36th had a record of cardiac trouble, and reportedly died en route to the Brooks Army Medical Hospital after suffering a heart seizure aboard his private plane at the San Antonio Airport.

gone..." Not only does America have "a first class Constitutional crisis," but we also have to consider "whether barbarism is a policy of this country." Nixon, he said, is only "the current expression" of the nation's troubles; "the source of our troubles comes from us as a people." He described Nixon, saying "he has, truly, the skills of one of the great evil geniuses of history," and said he is "a skilled politician without any particular moral scruples."

Bill Zimmerman, from Medical Aid for Indochina, gave a

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Nixon tells of organization

(Continued from page 1)
in the past year in the direction of international cooperation are the greatest in decades.

"1972," he said, "will be long remembered as the year of the greatest progress since World War Two toward a lasting peace in the world... a peace which can endure for generations to come."

The address was devoid of any real surprises, especially the one which many people had been anticipating for the past week concerning a Vietnam settlement. The President made no mention of a cease-fire, though he did set down what he termed "new policies" for foreign affairs.

The four points he mentioned were: (1) a respect for treaty commitments; (2) a position that "no country has the right to impose its will... on another by force;" (3) a limitation on nuclear arms; and (4) an end to the time when "America will make every other nation's conflict our own."

In regard to the fourth point, Nixon stressed the need for mu-

tual cooperation among nations in "bringing down the walls of hostility which have divided the world," as an alternative to continued dependence upon the US.

Decentralization

On the domestic front, the President called for a new set of policies on social issues which will apparently cutback on the "Great Society" programs introduced in the Sixties. He stated that people should do more for themselves, calling for a resumption of the traditional work ethic ("America was built... not by welfare, but by work."), and an increase in the amount of responsibility assumed by the people.

The President then echoed a version of the inaugural message delivered by John Kennedy in 1961, adding, "In our own lives, let each of us ask - not just what government will do for me, but what can I do for myself?"

The new set of policies which he cited also included a plan for governmental reform. In the address Nixon called for a decentralization of power from Washington, though he was vague in

explaining where exactly the excess of power currently exists. He warned that "we have lived too long with the consequences of attempting to gather all power and responsibility to Washington."

Following the inaugural ceremonies, the President attended a Congressional luncheon on the Hill, then embarked along the parade route down Pennsylvania from the Capitol to the White House.

Security was tight, as secret service, police, and federal troops lined the route to the White House, with crowds estimated to be as large as 300,000 people lining the streets to view the parade. However, it appeared that the 38 degree cold had deterred many people from attending.

Secret Service agents did apprehend at least one person who had allegedly made a "direct threat" to the President, that involving a man impersonating a police officer from nearby Fairfax County, Maryland.

Course evaluation prepared by TCA

By Wendy Peikes

For the past few days, members of the Technology Community Association and devoted others are furiously working to get the Course Evaluation Guide ready for their deadline. The Guide is published by the TCA, paid for by the class of '73, and produced by *The Tech*.

According to the Guide's loyal workers, "Response has been good with respect to the number of course evaluation forms filled out. Some courses, like 5.41, have had an overwhelming response. Unfortunately, that is about as far as the good response goes."

According to Course Evaluation project chairman Jerry Puzo, "We are desperately in need of people to summarize the comments, type out copy, and meet the deadline. We already have most of the results tallied."

"People put effort into filling out the forms; I think that they should have the responsibility to produce the Guide. We have arranged the work so that those willing to help out can do as-

little or as much work as they have time for. Also, they can work on summaries for subjects that they are interested in, if they so desire."

The only courses that are covered by the Course Evaluation Guide are those that are requirements for some department or have at least 20 students enrolled. Results from courses with three or less student responses are ignored. After formed filled out by students are collected, they are then tallied, averaged, and comments are summarized. If there is an extreme concentration or disparity of answers to a particular question, a comment is made. For example, many students agreed that 5.31 took a huge amount of time. This was noted and commented on.

According to the publishers, after this term's Guide comes out, the entire process of getting the Guide together will be rethought. Besides being short of workers, a severe drawback to the Guide is that it has no (Please turn to page 10)

70K demonstrate in DC

(Continued from page 1)

he said "... voices in this nation have cried for peace and have only been answered by the echoes of the statistics of war..." adding, "The people who live in the American city are the real victims of this war." Other speakers included MIT Professor of Modern Languages and Linguistics Noam Chomsky and Florence Luscomb, a long time peace activist.

The first major event here was the counter-inaugural concert, held Friday at 9 pm, the same time as the official Inaugural Concert. The latter was a multi-faceted affair at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, featuring Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra, and attended by the President and Mrs. Nixon. Some of the orchestra members failed to attend rehearsal, after requesting to be released from their obligation to play. The request was denied, but according to one member, there were several "no-shows."

The counter-inaugural concert was held at the National Cathedral, far from downtown Washington, where a crowd of 4000 was packed into all possible standing room, and a crowd estimated by Cathedral officials to number about 12,000 stood on the grounds to listen on the PA system. All present heard the prayer for peace and introductory remarks by the Dean of the Cathedral, Francis Sayres; and they heard former Senator Eugene J. McCarthy read poetry which denounced the war.

The concert itself was a performance of Hayden's "Mass in a Time of War," conducted by Leonard Bernstein.

This morning at 10 am, the Yippies and the SDS formed up at 8th and H Street Northeast (described by a cab driver as a "working class slum") for a march to Union Station and the Washington Monument. The original plan was to rally at the station, pick up supporters arriving by train, and then join the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) in a demonstration at the Washington Monument. The group as an entity never performed either task.

The high-spirited Yippies played a street theatre for the press, pulling a float entitled "Millhouse," a paper-mache rat, featuring a caricature of the

president's face. Many Yippies wore "mickey-mouse" hats marked RAT ("Republican Atrocity Technology"), and carried the theme into such cheers as "more cheese," which were interspersed with "You are what you eat, Nixon eats shit!"

The group had a parade permit which provided them with the right to walk in the street with police escort up to the train station. Speakers during the rally struck a common note (also echoed by several speakers at the Washington Monument) that people should "continue this work" when they returned home. In addition to talking about peace, the rally leaders discussed racism, welfare, and political repression; but the other topics received only lukewarm receptions.

A group of about 400 then decided to violate the parade permit; the police first tried to stop, then allowed the protesters to march with their float to the Capitol area. At 2nd and Maryland, the police stopped the rat (which was later burned by the SDS) and allowed the marchers to go by.

Some marchers broke off and ran for the Capitol, where Nixon was then giving his Inaugural address; they discovered then what everyone discovered later: masses of Washington Police on motor scooters blocked all access to any Inaugural event area.

After completing the ceremony and a luncheon, the President rode from the Capitol to the White House to review the Inaugural parade. At 14th and Pennsylvania, a large group of protesters gathered on both sides of the street, in the only significant concentration of anti-war people along the route of the parade.

Two people climbed lamp-posts, and the group chanted as it waited for Nixon to drive by. He appeared, in an open convertible, and was the target of fruit and other projectiles, all of which missed the Presidential limousine. Nixon never stopped smiling and waving as the demonstrators were surrounded by supporters; at one point he attempted to catch some of the projectiles.

The crowd which gathered at the foot of the Washington Monument while the parade was going on was estimated by *The Tech* to consist of about 70,000 people, at its peak. The people

there had burned all 50 of the US flags which normally fly at the base of the monument, replacing several with Viet Cong flags.

The monument crowd broke up at the same time as the parade itself, leading to anxious moments as some demonstrators were either clubbed or arrested for attempting to cross the parade route before they were officially allowed.

At one point a crowd of several hundred people were kept from moving up 15th Street away from the parade route. When asked if he planned to clear the sidewalks, Washington DC police chief Jerry Wilson told *The Tech*, "Oh no. They're just an exuberant bunch of Republicans who came to see the parade and now they're on their way home."

Observers pointed out that bottling up the crowd caused it to disperse voluntarily, with the only function of the police being that of a human wall.

Indeed, the 8000 police officers and uncounted military spent most of Saturday acting as walls for crowd control purposes. Along the parade route, they were arrayed every five feet.

The concluding counter-inaugural event was a "democratic revival" held in Washington Saturday night. The affair was primarily humorous, and was set up to give a few democrats somewhere to go on what was, for them, a gloomy inaugural night. They sang humorous songs, including "Nixon Bugs Us," to the tune of "Jesus Loves Me."

Nixon Bugs Us
This we know
Martha Mitchell told us so.
She bugged out
and took her John
Kleindienst turned his tape deck on

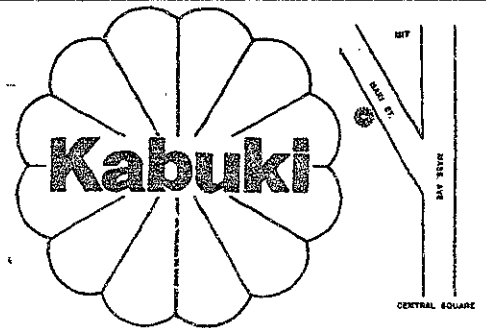
Yes, Nixon bugs us (three times)
that's why we are set to go.

Also included were "Down by the Watergate" and "Democrats United" (to the tune of Onward Christian Soldiers).

Prizes were offered to the guests: third prize was a week in London with Walter Annenberg; second prize a course in the power of positive thinking with W. Clement Stone; and first prize was to be an overnight stay with the President's close personal friend Bebe Rebozo.

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- Marvin A. Sirbu, Jr., Teaching Assistant, Electrical Engineering dept., Junior Year at the University of Paris, Sweet Briar Program, 1964-65.
- Howard W. Davis, First Year Student, Secondary schooling at the American School of Paris, 1968-72.
- John DiLoreto, Senior Junior Year at the University of Nantes, IES, 1971-72.

Followed by discussion period and REFRESHMENTS

Date: TODAY, Tuesday, January 23rd

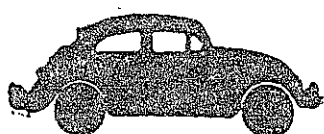
Time: 4:30 - 6:00 P.M.

Place: Bush Room 10-150

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NOTES

* **YEARBOOK PHOTO CONTEST!** Fame and Fortune for lucky winners. What is the real MIT? Members of the MIT community (and students) are invited to submit their judgments on illusion and reality, (prints and) negatives, to Dean for Student Affairs Office, 3rd floor, Student Center, by January 31. Negatives will be returned. Winners will be published in this year's Technique. 1st prize of \$20; 2nd, 3rd \$10.

* **SECOND INTERPERSONAL LAB SLATED FOR IAP.** A second, one-day Laboratory on Interpersonal Behavior, led by Prof. & Mrs. Huston Smith, will be held on Saturday, February 3, to accommodate persons unable to get into the first one held in mid-January. Several places, for both men and women, remain open. Interested parties should phone 484-0471.

* **US Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill**, Majority Leader of the House, will appear at an open meeting on Saturday, January 27, from 2 to 4 pm at Somerville High School, Highland St., Somerville. Congressman O'Neill will answer questions concerning Congressional action, especially concerning the war in Indochina. For more information, contact Dave Sullivan, dl 0178 or 494-8722.

* **Alpha Phi Omega** will hold its Spring term **BOOK EXCHANGE**, February 6-9, 9 am to 5 pm, in the Lobby of Building 10.

* **Meeting of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee.** Bush Room (10-105), 7:30 pm, January 23, 1973. Topic: Continuing discussion of growth in the MIT administration.

classified advertising

WANTED: People to participate as subjects in study of relation between creativity and extracurricular activities. Participation will take one hour, confidentiality preserved. Interested people should come to Rm. 1-190 at 11 am, Wednesday, January 24th or 31st.

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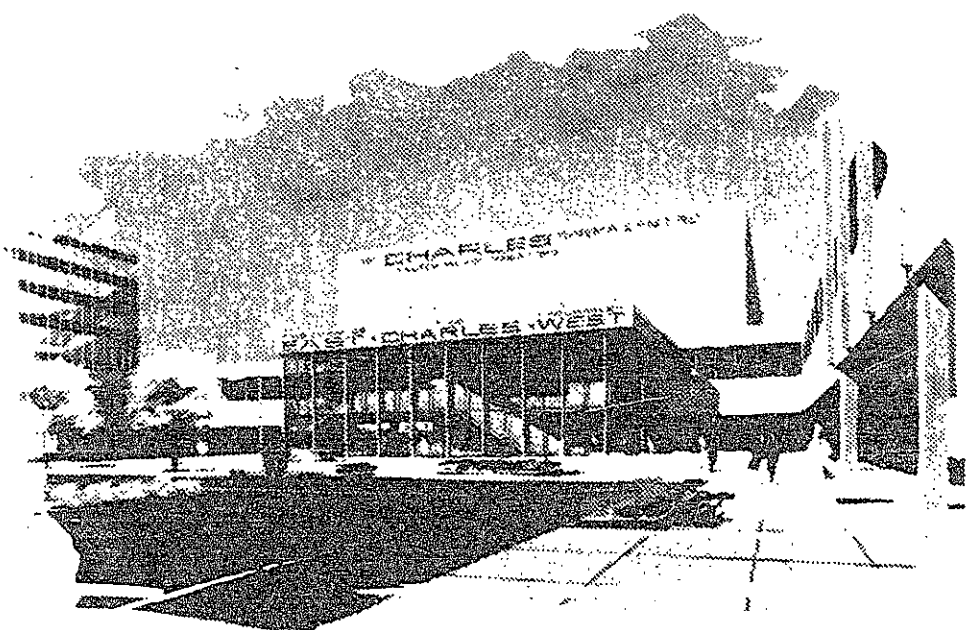
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- Judith Crist, NBC-TV

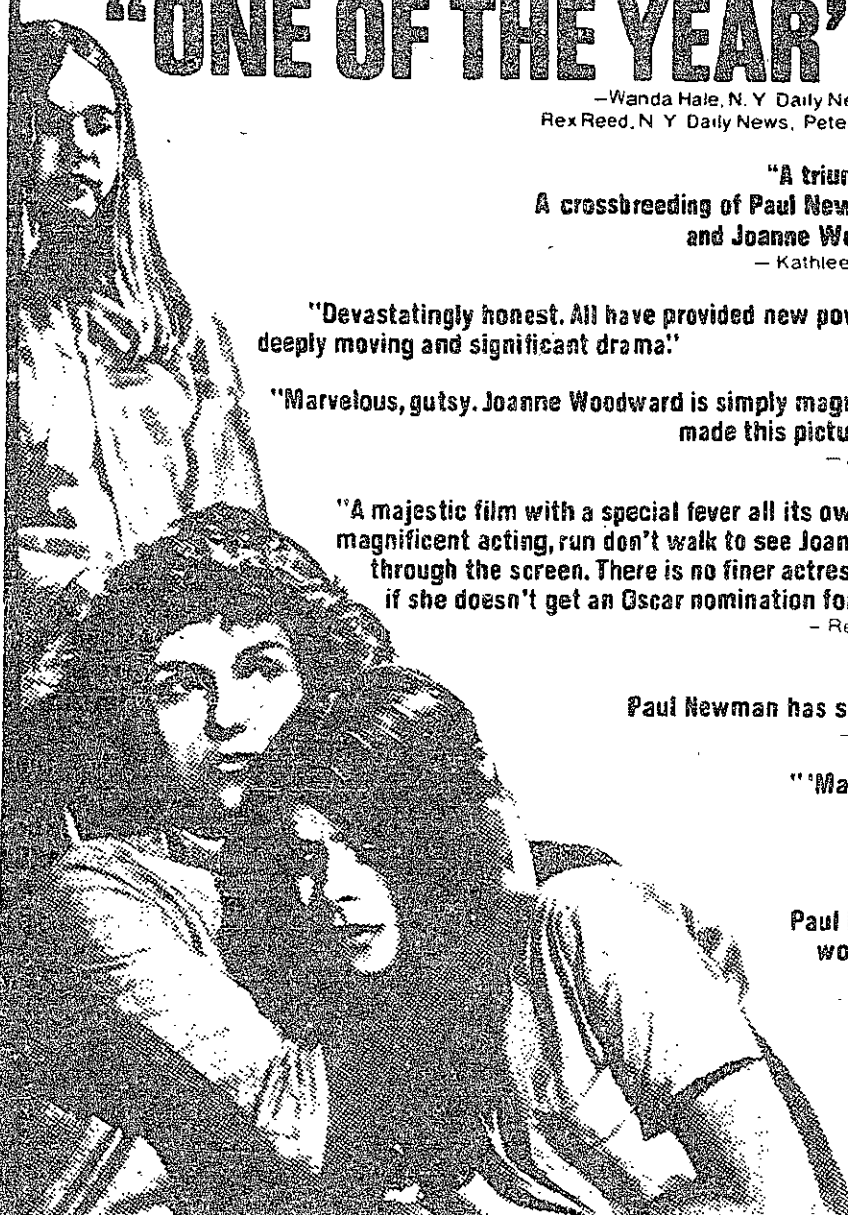
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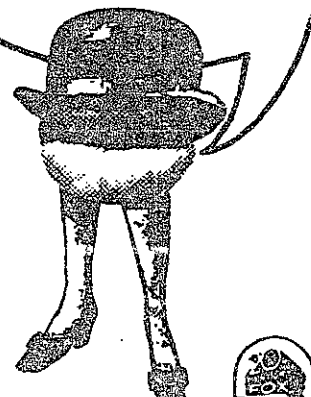
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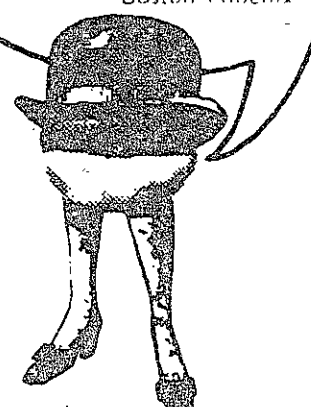
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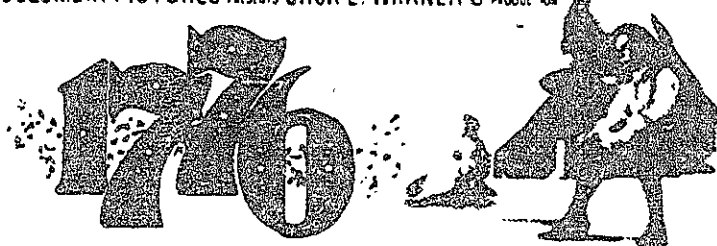
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For those who stayed home

By Lee Giguere

I didn't go to Washington this weekend to attend either the inaugural or the counter-inaugural celebrations. Nor did I watch those celebrations on television or listen to them on the radio — in spite of my own plans to do so. Instead, I quite inadvertently joined in activities that I suspect were shared by the vast majority of Americans.

Saturday, I went my own way, seemingly oblivious of the pageant of pomp and circumstance in our nation's capitol.

In the week before Richard Nixon's second inauguration, and in the few days since then, I've spoken to a number of people, few of whom expressed much interest in what was happening in Washington this weekend. An acquaintance of mine who works for the *Providence Journal* told me he planned to work outside if it was a nice day. But watch the inauguration? He didn't see much point in that.

I have a feeling that his sentiments were multiplied thousands of times throughout America. And it is these sentiments which, in the end, explain the great success of Richard Milhous Nixon. To an extent that is probably unparalleled in American history, our people no longer care about their government. They don't care what their government does — many, no doubt, don't even know what it does. The American people of all ages and classes today have become the most selfish nation in the world. A look at the major political issues of the last few years only serves to uphold this assertion.

For the vast majority of Americans, the central issues of the war have been the draft and American deaths and POWs. I would hesitate to assert that selfishness is the principal motivation of the anti-war movement in this country, but to look at the issues around which it has centered presents a rather sad picture. The fight against the draft can be seen — and in many cases I think this is a fair interpretation — as an effort on the part of many to save their own necks. A volunteer army is popular not because it is considered a sound idea on its own merits, but because it will save us from the unpleasant task of sending our unwilling sons and brothers and friends to die. Volunteers can't complain about dying in unpopular foreign wars, of course, for "they volunteered to go." And the deaths that have turned the American public against foreign adventures have been American deaths, for the most part. Bombing was a safe policy for Nixon as long as American bombers weren't being shot down in large numbers.

The economy, the only issue that has really been able to rival the war for the nation's attention, is even more clearly an issue that arouses the selfish interests of the American people. The quest of more for less — higher wages and profits and lower prices — is the spiritual focus of our economic concerns. Inflation hurts because it cuts so directly into our own lives. Consumerism, *a la* Ralph Nader, and even the new *cause celebre*, environmentalism, fit neatly into this pattern of selfish concern — if the shoe hurts, yell about it.

And so caring only about themselves, Americans today care little about what their government does. Nixon's inauguration was a non-event of major importance only to the copy-hungry media with their hordes of scurrying reporters, photographers and camera crews.

But selfishness can turn to self-examination and introspection, and self-concern can lead to self-renewal.

A nation that cares for itself can help to build a better world if it learns how to make life better for all its citizens.

I couldn't really keep myself from reading the President's inaugural address, and I'm glad I did. Like so many of his speeches, it is full of subtle irony for the discriminating reader — irony that I'm sure Nixon himself never intended.

Focusing on foreign policy — the field that, according to many commentators, he finds himself most at home in — Nixon said: "Because of America's bold initiatives, 1972 will be long remembered as the year of the greatest progress since World War II toward a lasting peace in the world." I can't think of a sadder comment on the last thirty years, not to mention this last year of international maneuvering. World War II — and in

particular the Big Four conferences that were so important in cementing the alliance that won — set the stage not for peace, but for thirty years of tension. The "lasting peace" of that war was, really, only a breathing space that left plenty of room for the cold war and the countless small conflicts and "police actions" that have become in our own day the conflicts in Indochina and the Middle East. It wouldn't take much for 1972 to be remembered as a year of great progress toward peace. But the irony of the President's words does not end with this contrast. It is a subtle twist, but 1972, the year that marked the return of large-scale bombing of cities to the tactics of war, may well be remembered as the bloodiest year of that thirty-year peace since the conflict in Europe ended.

The most persistent theme in Nixon's speech, overshadowing even his concentration on peace, was his insistence on the primacy of America in shaping the future. To quote the president:

"Unless we in America work to preserve the peace, there will be no peace."

"Unless we in America work to preserve freedom, there will be no freedom." Richard Nixon, no doubt, still believes that America is the first nation in the world, in fact, must be the first nation in the world. It is America's, not the world's fate, that concerns Nixon:

"Today I ask your prayers that in the years ahead I may have God's help in making decisions that are right for America, and I pray for your help so that together we may be worthy of our charge."

Turning to domestic concerns, which seemed to have a secondary place in his address, Nixon said:

"Government must learn to take less from people so people can do more for themselves."

"Let each of us remember that America was built not by government, but by people — not by welfare, but by work —

not by shirking responsibility, but by seeking responsibility."

"In our own lives, let each of us ask — not just what will government do for me, but what can I do for myself?"

It's quite clear just to whom Richard Nixon is speaking as he utters these words. Not to the poor, the disenfranchised, the young, or the idealistic (the people who some twelve years ago responded to John F. Kennedy's plea to "Ask not what your country can do for you, Ask what you can do for your country.") but to middle-class middle America. Nixon's appeal is to those who, it has been so eloquently said, always divert the benefits of poverty programs from the poor to themselves because "the middle class knows how to get money."

Nixon is speaking to the America that has already reaped the benefits of government assistance, and now stands to lose their economic ascendancy if the American tradition of government-supported opportunity continues. Nixon is speaking to the Americans who, over the last hundred years, have reaped the benefits of government intervention and non-intervention in the economy. He is speaking to the farmers who won their place in the sun — via farm subsidies and price supports — during the New Deal. He is speaking to the management of America's big business corporations who benefited so richly from the government's recognition of them in the 1880's and 1890's while it consistently repressed labor organizations. He is speaking to big labor — the non-radical elements of the workers' movement which gave up their critique of society to accept middle-class goals, higher wages, shorter hours and fringe benefits. He is speaking, in short, to those who have already won government recognition, and implicitly, government support — big business, big farming and big labor.

And even his comments on domestic issues are a form of subtle irony: "a

new respect for the rights and feelings of one another and for the individual human dignity which is the cherished birthright of every American." It is astonishing to hear these words from the President whose administration has done more than any other, with the possible exception of the Federalist regime which passed the Alien and Sedition Acts, to erode the freedoms which Americans have cherished for two hundred years. (It was the Nixon administration, remember, that overlooked constitutional guarantees of free assembly to round up thousands of demonstrators in Washington, two years ago.)

In spite of all this, the future of America is not yet solidly in the hands of middle America. Nixon's words can be turned around to work against him, to indict him, and the currents of American life he represents can be transformed. If selfishness is one of the principal currents in modern American life, it represents a possible source of renewal for America.

Two and a half years ago, student protest against the war in Vietnam (and the United States' invasion of Cambodia) rose to a climax during the student strike of May 1970. During that month, more people than ever before became involved in protest against the war. But running through the strike and the movement it represented was a strand of dissent that was far more basic than anti-war sentiment. The spirit of that time was ebullient and optimistic. People, many for the first time in their lives, had a sense that they were shaping history. As the strike gained momentum in those first few days, we felt that we *could* change the world. The revolution was at hand, at least for a moment, and it seemed as though the great transformation of America into a land of peace and prosperity for all would take place without too hard a fight. There was an excitement in the air that hasn't been felt since.

But our bright-eyed excitement came up against the harsh face of middle America. The killings at Kent State at first challenged us; but they also presented the forces that would soon drown out our hope for an easy victory and a new culture for America. Until that moment, we never really saw how strong the opposition was.

By the fall, the excitement was gone. No one seemed to care about the war anymore, or for that matter, about anything else except themselves. It was as if every one had retreated into their own lives and given up the concerns of the preceding spring. Personal cares and worries quickly replaced idealism and social consciousness. A new order, an order of introspection and selfishness, had gained primacy. The silent majority, the inhabitants of middle America, won the battle.

But the war is still on. The turn to selfishness was not merely the acceptance of middle-class, middle American values. People turned from the strike to work out the new culture in their own lives. It was, in a sense, a selfish turn, a surrender; but because it is a selfishness based, primarily, on a rejection of mainstream American culture, it is a selfishness that can be capitalized on to revitalize America. By expanding the hidden counter-culture, middle America can be turned around as well.

Even after the triumph of middle America in its embodiment in Richard Nixon, liberal and left-wing America has room for optimism.

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

I was sent a news clipping about psychiatry from *The Tech* — I am very dismayed about it, for Mr. Friedman seems to be singularly uninformed about the issues in mental health that he writes about. In this way he misinforms others and that is regrettable.

For instance when he says "psychiatrists today can stand up in court and say that a person is insane and on his word the person is locked up in a mental institution against his will . . . etc." This simply is not true. The term "insane" is a legal term and the decision of someone's insanity and his involuntary hospitalization is always the decision of a judge, sometimes even a jury. Every patient in a commitment hearing has the right to counsel. In some states the commitments for mental disease are made entirely without a psychiatrist by a judge or an ordinary, usually at the request of the family who wants to "dispose" of an unwanted relative. I would think there would be a good field for the protection of human rights in those situations. Let me add that today's involuntary patients are a very small minority of all patients hospitalized, perhaps about 10 to 20% at the most, all others enter hospitals voluntarily and may leave anytime they desire to do so. The fight that Mr. Friedman is fighting is one that was largely fought in the 50's and 60's, when Dr. Thomas Szasz brought public attention to the matter. Ezra Pound at the time was one of the famous cases.

Something more deserves to be said about mental hospitals. I am not sure about the figure of 43,000 people dying in American mental hospitals. On the surface it seems very low. For a population of several hundred thousand of mostly older people a death rate of this size is very small. It is, however, true that mental hospitals in this country leave a great deal to be desired. The budgets and appropriations for such institutions however are decided not by psychiatrists but by state legislatures. There are no psychiatrists there but a number of legislators with legal background. There too, I believe would be a good place to consider

the human rights of patients, i.e. the right to be treated adequately by the hospitals.

One last word about the ideological confusion that Mr. Friedman mentions, the Freudians and the Anti-Freudians. Perhaps as a student or as an academician the noise of intellectual discussion must seem confusing. After working for a while in a clinical setting one might find out, which things work and which don't. One might find out above all that ideology is singularly unimportant in helping people with their mental and emotional problems. Besides, the problem on where to send a person suffering from problems, to a Freudian or not, is largely a problem of private practice, where such a choice can be made. It is in a sense a "rich man's dilemma." The middle class and lower class people will usually find help in their local hospital, community health center or in a family service agency. There they will meet, not a psychiatrist, not a Freudian or an anti-Freudian, but very likely a social worker, an aid, or even a non-professional volunteer or community worker. It might be an experience for academicians to spend a night or two at the emergency room of a big city hospital. In Atlanta a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is usually present and sees that people's rights are safeguarded. Perhaps if Mr. Friedman could see in a night at the Massachusetts General Hospital or the Boston City Hospital how many severely disturbed people are *not* locked up, but given their freedom, or "turned loose" sometimes in spite of considerable danger to themselves or others. Complaints have been made against psychiatrists that not enough patients are detained, for some will inevitably misuse their freedom to hurt or kill either themselves or others.

I would hope that the Citizens Commission on Human Rights will take its mandate seriously and help energetically where help is needed: in the judicial process of commitment, in the allocation of funds for better mental hospitals and in the strengthening of community health services who treat people for their problems.

Jacob Christ, M.D.
Georgia Mental Health Institute

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Sorenson leaves dean's office to assist VP



You can't just think about a person's life in the dormitory as one life, and their life in the lab... as another ...

Photos by Dave Green



How do we implement the existing development plan for athletics? How do we get ahead with the task of more housing for students?



[November Actions] was probably, with some perspective on it, a useful event, nonetheless. I don't think that viewpoint would be widely held...

She and I have had no personality conflicts at all: we've had a surprising amount of agreement on nearly everything. I am not leaving here in anger, or with any problems between the two of us, or anyone else in this office. Not at all. Stoddard [Vice President for Operations] came to me and said: here's a job, I'd like you to do it. I wasn't even looking. There were other things that were also suggested to me. This one seemed attractive to me because it gave me the opportunity to get broadened considerably, yet to stay in an area where I could justify to myself that I was making a contribution to the broad education of undergraduate students, though I will have much less one on one contact, and I'm going to miss that terribly.

an extremely important ingredient in the lives of our undergraduates, which needs, at the same time, to have a relation to the purely academic. The two need to complement each other, not taking priority one over the other; they need to be complementary. This office is the only office in the Institute that walks a unique line of being able to look at and have concerns in both areas, to see how they do complement each other.

You can't just think about a person's life in the dormitory as one life, and their life in the lab, library or classroom, as another life, two distinct lives that take place at different times, different hours, for different reasons. They have to mesh.

I always felt that it was very important for this office to have some rather formal ties to the educational process, like the

without beginning to do some serious damage. After this year, I don't think we can go much further without it really showing up and hurting things too badly.

[The cuts have not hurt us] yet. There are things we would like to have done better, that money would have allowed us to do. We have not been unable to respond to new initiative or creative ideas due to a lack of money, so far.

What about your new position?

On March first, I become Executive Assistant to the Vice President for Operations. Phil Stoddard and I spent a good long time discussing it and trying to define it, what it meant, agreeing on certain things about it, in terms of what I am going to do.

In a very general sense, as the title implies, I will have some executive responsibilities in the area of operations. Now, what reports in there? Physical plant, housing and dining, audio visual, safety, graphic arts, campus patrol.

I will be doing budget coordination in the area: as you know, it's a big area, some 16-17 million dollars. We're trying to get a better understanding of the budget, put some better controls on it. I will try to be a liaison with personnel and equal opportunity; with career development, seeing that people here have a good opportunity to move ahead and don't get stuck. Safety is another significant area of concern. The OSHA study has been here and gone; we're putting a lot of emphasis on that. The other area of some concern would be a relationship with some administrative help and support in the campus patrol area.

More specifically, I intend to

we implement the existing development plan for athletics? How do we get ahead with the task of more housing for students?

Will there be more space for activities?

Not at this point. We under-

doors, or that they were going to occupy the area. As they began to see what was developing, their own, what I would call, good judgment prevailed, not our presence, or our staying there. Though that may have had an effect.

On this fall's discipline hearings: "the most painful part of my work here"

What were your greatest accomplishments? Your unfinished work?

When I first came here, all I did for the first two and a half years was straight counseling. Since I moved out of that area into broader responsibilities here, I have kept that counseling load, as more students have come. Working one on one with undergraduates who encounter difficulty; helping them do their lives, resolve things, to grow, to succeed, in their terms, not my terms or MIT's terms, has been the most important thing I have done, and clearly the most rewarding.

Another thing I am proud of is the housemaster-tutor program; right now it's the strongest it has ever been at the Institute. It is on a strong base, it has strong support from the top. We have worked very hard with it to make it work well; to serve students in the way they want it to perform. The program has had a very shaky history; I feel very good about it now. In all modesty, I think I had a lot to do with it.

Another area is a more philosophical one that I am trying to promote here. It is a philosophical approach that suggests that what we do in housing, activities, athletics, and government promotes a very important educational aim for students: the "sixth school" concept. It is

FAC, responsibility for undesignated sophomores and pre-professional, which we don't have any more. When the Rogers panel came through with recommendations for the Academic dean, I had grave concerns that that not go off in one direction while this office goes off in another. I see the possibility of that office absorbing FAC, the undesignated sophomores, the counseling, maybe the housemasters and tutors, I don't know. I thought that it was important for us to keep those things, and have a very strong relationship with that office if it came on board. That's been the perspective I have tried to bring.

Sorenson believes the Dean's office should have formal ties to education

What about the unfinished work?

A lot of ongoing tasks need to be performed. I think this philosophical area is one that has to be sorted out and looked at in more depth than it has been. This office will still have concerns in housing, and will have to push and promote that strongly. It's hard to zero in on these things. In terms of budgets, I think we have cut about all we can out of this thing,

focus a good deal of time and effort in a co-ordinating, developing way in terms of student-related facilities; housing, athletics, student activities. In particular with student activities, the kinds of spaces demanded, what the developments are there, what the relationships are there, maybe to things like the Council for the Arts, how we begin to provide more space and better space for them. How do

On contact with students: "I'm going to miss that terribly"

stand our housing and athletic problems pretty well. In the activities area, we don't understand them very well. We need a planning effort there. That's a very important area to me, and it will be an area of liaison with this office. This is very much an attractive part of the new job.

Did you or Dan Nyhart feel "used" during the fall hearings? Was it difficult to participate?

It was very hard for us: it was the most painful part of my work here. On the other hand, I have never felt used, and I don't think Dan ever felt used. I don't think we ever did anything that we did not think was right, and proper, and appropriate. We may have been wrong, but we both never felt compromised.

There were times of great loneliness and depression in carrying out that function, because there were a lot of students who thought we shouldn't have been, a lot of students who thought we should. There were students and faculty who felt that we should and shouldn't. I felt then, and I still feel, that in a broad sense this office, and the people in it, have to have opinions, have to have a point of view; we cannot walk some kind of neutral path that any and all students or other community members can feel comfortable with. For me, when the ROTC thing happens, that's wrong. I wasn't over there because Jerry Wiesner called and said "you will be there and you will perform." I felt a responsibility to be there.

Did your counseling cause anyone to leave?

On our collective advice, yes. I don't recall my talking anybody specific into leaving. I'm not sure it was because of what we said. I think a lot of people over there were caught by surprise by what happened. A lot of people did not know they were going to the ROTC building to begin with, had no idea they were going to go through some

Are those days gone?

I don't know that answer any more than you do. I think it depends much more on national policy than on anything the Institute is going to decide to do internally. I don't think the Institute is about to go back into offensive weapons development and research.

The first strike was a very important event here. It was a time when a lot of people felt together. The Bush Room was the throbbing heart of this whole place during that strike. There was a lot going on, and a lot of people felt together. People were going to Washington: from Killian to freshmen. I think one of the problems we had last spring is that we didn't respond in the same way as we did before. We didn't take enough initiatives to give people good, viable, valuable opportunities to express their unhappiness, to take some action, to bring us together in some way. There is a large spiritual sense of opposition on this campus.

Has MIT protest affected MIT or national policy?

I think they played a role in it. The Pounds Panel had as two of its members George Katsifas and John Cabot. Students played a role in bringing to the attention of the Institute wide concerns that I think were helpful and useful.

November Actions was a very fascinating thing to watch. I was certainly a member of the defense network at that time, but I also had a strong personal relation with Katsifas, with Mike Albert. I have never been closer to any student here than I was to George Katsifas, and remain so. That was a very difficult time, but a time in which there was a great deal of restraint and responsibility on both sides. It was probably, with some perspective on it, a useful event, nonetheless. I don't think that viewpoint would be widely held...

Lettvin, Feld discuss Ezra Pound's facism

By Barb Moore

As Biology Professor Jerome Lettvin stated it, a debate over the Ezra Pound Affair is something of an "autopsy on a dead issue," but Wednesday night in the Student Center lounge the controversy was once again discussed.

The debate, sponsored by the MIT Hillel and moderated by Associate Dean for Student Affairs Robert Holden, compared the views of Lettvin and Professor of Physics Bernard Feld on the issue of presenting the Emerson-Thoreau award from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to Ezra Pound, one of the great American poets.

The controversy centered around the fact that Pound made several broadcasts during World War II for Mussolini, and held admittedly Fascist views. He was imprisoned in Europe, and finally sent back to the US. Rather than try him for treason, the American government placed

him in a mental institution. After eleven years in this institution, he was released to Italy, where he recently died.

Several years prior to his death, a committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences proposed to award the Emerson-Thoreau prize to Pound on the basis on his "contributions to the broad field of literature." The council then considered the possibility that his anti-Semitic views might offend some Jewish members of the Academy, and another group made up of members of the Academy decided to reverse the decision to present the award.

There seems to be some question as to the exact stipulations on the Emerson-Thoreau award. As it is worded officially, the prize honors "distinguished achievement in the broad range of literature." Lettvin disputed the group's decision to revoke the award on the basis of Pound's personal beliefs. He

stated that, "You do not mix the quality of the work with the nature of the man." He went on to say that if Adolph Hitler had written the same poetry, that he would have "presented him the award with one hand, and stabbed him with the other."

Feld disagreed with Lettvin's interpretation. He believes that the committee acted justly in refusing to give to a man who acted as a "moral cretin" an award in the names of Emerson and Thoreau. He feels that it is "not that easy to divorce a man's actions from his contributions to literature."

Another point made by Lettvin was that the committee that reviewed the award had no competence in judging the value of poetry. The group reportedly included no poets or other literary figures, but was, in the words of Lettvin, "a bunch of biochemists and other grocers'

assistants." Also, during the reviewing process, the point was brought out that Pound was a "madman" and that his actions were the "actions of a nut."

Lettvin felt as though the Academy were playing "word games," and that Pound's sanity, or lack of it, should not be a factor in judging his poetry. He said that "at this time, nausea overtakes me and I resign" from the Academy.

Lettvin went on to say that on the basis of the decision of the Academy in the case of Ezra Pound, no American living at this time is entitled to receive any such award, without giving up his citizenship, in view of the atrocities being committed by the US government in Indochina. In being a citizen under such a government, Lettvin argued, one is as guilty of having immoral beliefs as was Pound. He concluded that it "was the

art that you were mandated to award."

The two hour debate presented no clear cut explanation of the incident, but did show that the question is based upon a misinterpretation of the exact purpose of the award. The general impression of the audience response was that it agreed with Lettvin when he stated, "I would rather have Pound with extreme anti-Semitism than a world without Pound."

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the tech arts section

The Peter Prescription

by Lee Giguere

The Peter Prescription — Dr. Laurence J. Peter (Morrow)

Several years ago, in *The Peter Principle*, Dr. Laurence J. Peter plumbed the mysteries of the bureaucratic hierarchy and explained, with astounding simplicity, why hierarchies inevitably become unable to fulfill their functions. Summed up in the *Peter Principle*, his realization was: "In a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence."

Peter's explanation is disarmingly simple: A man is judged on the basis of his ability to perform well in a certain job. If he does well and fulfills the tasks required of him, of course, he is rewarded with a promotion. Peter, however, realized that no one ever thinks to ask if the promotee will be competent in his new job. Since he has fulfilled one task well, the blind assumption is that he will fulfill his new requirements equally well.

Peter's first book was rife with examples of hierarchical escalation gone wild, of men and women who had been mistakenly moved from a level of competence to the performance of tasks that they were incapable of performing well.

In *The Peter Prescription*, Peter applies his wit and insight to a new task. "Dr. Peter has dedicated his talents to developing systems to improve education and prescriptions for avoiding the pitfalls of incompetence. His modest ambition is to save mankind."

His "sixty-six formulas for improving the quality of your life" are an amusing combination of time-honored common sense, sometimes echoing Ben Franklin, modern psychology and behaviorism. Their goal is "to make things go right."

The beauty of the book, though, is that Peter is always able to stop short of taking himself too seriously. In place of the testimonials of an earlier day, he illustrates his work with "case histories" populated by the likes of S. Scholar, Kathy Coed, S.P. Oyl, Hans Zup and Gustav Wind (both of the Super Sonic Zeppelin Corporation). But the setting of Peter's book is not a jolly fictional world. The sort of problems he addresses are common to every large business, college, or government agency.

"When Hans Zup was a supervisor in the plant, his amiable easy going manner had contributed to effective personnel relations. When he was promoted to superintendent he still gave in to everybody. It was realized that Hans Zup had reached his level of incompetence through a real promotion. The decision was made to give him a pseudo promotion — to kick him upstairs. This percussive sublimation was accomplished by creating a new post, that of Vice President in Charge of Jurisdictional Protocol and Company History. Hans Zup has been replaced in the active hierarchy by a competent superintendent and the organization has been restored to normal."

Of course every case of hierarchal incompetence is not so easily solved, and Peter presents numerous "case histories" to attest to this fact.

Peter's assertion that upward is not better may seem an open invitation to mediocrity, but it is actually just the opposite. His plea is that everyone should recognize his own abilities and set clear goals for himself. (Peter Prescription 14, The Peter Persona: Develop a concept of the person you would like to be.) Once you've achieved an understanding of your strong points, Peter professes, you should avoid taking on tasks for which you are not competent. (Peter Prescription 15, The Peter Proficiency: Focus your efforts within your area of competence.)

Of course, the greatest danger to be faced in a hierarchy is promotion beyond your level of competence. Peter persistently warns against accepting every promotion that comes your way. Many, he

says, will only result in your giving up a satisfying job for one in which you can't perform adequately. Social climbing through job status will only result in unhappiness, he notes, when the climber rises above his level of competence.

Peter, for one, seems not to have yet risen to his level of incompetence. (In fact, he explains how he himself avoided being promoted to department chairman at the university where he taught.) Peter's writing is witty and easy to read. His predilection for alliteration can be tiresome at times, but on the other hand, his knack for making names out of colloquial phrases (for example, Peter Route: peter out) is always entertaining.

The Peter Prescription presents a concrete plan for both employers and employees; for managers of all kinds to build a better world. There's no guarantee that the Peter Prescription will solve all the world's problems, but it offers a unique and quite practical program for personal fulfillment, and individual and organizational success.

Who knows? Maybe Laurence J. Peter will save the world.

Unbroken circles & gritty dirt

by Wanda Adams

Will the Circle Be Unbroken — The Nitty Gritty Dirt Band (United Artists)

So you thought country music all sounds the same? *Will the Circle Be Unbroken* — three records full of finger-pickin' good music can make you kick off your shoes and pretend that you're watching the Nashville Skyline. And you won't be bored by repetition, either.

Will the Circle features the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band assisted by some of Nashville's finest musicians ever: Doc Watson, Earl Scruggs, Roy Acuff, Maybelle Carter, Jimmy Martin, Merle Travis, Vassar Clements, Junior Huskey, "Bashful Brother Oswald" Kirby, and Norman Blake. The album is a collection of thirty-seven (count 'em) country songs, some well known, some equally obscure. What makes this collection more palatable than most is its spontaneity and the fact that all its songs are *not* typical sittin'-by-the-juke-box-drinkin'-the-ent-money-away-WCOP-types. With the exception of two poorly executed Hank Williams cuts, all the songs are tight and even pleasant.

Side one features a previously unrecorded Jimmy Martin song, "Grand Ole Opry Song," which extolls the virtues of the rat-infested Nashville Theatre of the same name by mentioning the people who have played there. Martin's voice is still quite strong, even after all these years. Martin is one of the most pleasant surprises on the album. Martin's fame was always in his silver-throated, high-pitched voice. He ably displays his talents with several fine selections, most notably: "You Don't Know My Mind" and "Losin' You (Might Be the Best Thing Yet)." The latter is the most typical-WCOP-sounding song on the album that declares, "I wanted you; you wanted anyone you could get... Losing you might be the best thing yet..." The only problem with this song is not in Martin's vocals but rather in the back-up instrumentation in which the banjo and mandolin clash a bit.

Also featured on side one is "Keep on the Sunny Side," which used to be the theme song of the Carter Family, featuring Maybelle Carter on vocals and guitar. Maybelle's voice is still there, although the years have dropped her range about an octave. Another A.P. Carter composition, "You Are My Flower," is offered on side one. "You Are My Flower" has some intricate guitar work by Earl Scruggs that proves to any unbelievers that he can play something other than his notoriously flashy banjo.

Roy Acuff, once a leading 78-rpm recording artist, does several numbers



Photo by Wanda Adams

Doc Watson

typical to his "tear-jerking" nature. One, "The Precious Jewel," tells of a sixteen-year-old bride-to-be who was "taken by the angels." Another, "Wreck on the Highway," tells of a crash "where whiskey and blood ran together," and the singer wails "but I didn't hear nobody pray." Still another misty-eyed Acuff tune is "Pins and Needles (In My Heart)." Acuff is backed on all three songs by his former dobro player, "Bashful Brother Oswald" Kirby. Oswald's dobro seems to trickle real tears when Acuff sings all the sad parts. Oswald plays a very Hawaiian-style dobro, very gentle, very simple, yet almost vocally alive.

Merle Travis, who has been around for many more years than I can recount, also displays his years-old talents. Travis (they named a finger-picking style after him — "Travis picking") always had a mellow voice to complement his fancy yet precise guitar work. Merle's voice hasn't changed much and his picking hasn't slowed down, either. He is still as fine a performer as ever. He does several fine numbers, notably, "Nine Pound Hammer" (his trademark) and "I Am A Pilgrim." These two songs are by far the tightest vocal numbers on the album. I am partial to "I Am A Pilgrim," a not-obnoxious country religion song, which is enhanced by some fine harp work by Jimmie Fadden of the Dirt Band.

Doc Watson does quite a few songs for this collection: if he's not the featured guitarist/vocalist, he is at least playing backup or rhythm guitar for someone else. He and Merle Travis, who, prior to the recording of *Will the Circle Be Unbroken*, had never met, have quite an interesting dialogue on the album. Doc tells Merle that he named his son after Merle Travis and Eddie Arnold so that "some of that pickin' might rub off on the boy." Travis counters with "Look who's talking." Watson demonstrates that his pickin' is pretty fine, too, especially on "Tennessee Stud" which has Watson's guitar almost harmonizing with Jimmie Fadden's fine harp work. Watson also teams with Fadden and Dirt Band banjoist John McEuen for a rollicking

(Circle, continued on page 8)

'Berries — out of season

by Mark Astolfi

Fresh — Raspberries (Capitol)

First consider Badfinger. This four-man British band has spearheaded the Back-to-the-Beatle-Sound lightweight-rock movement of the 70's, and with good reason: they record for Apple Records, and few on Apple get away without absorbing something from the Fab Four Who Started It All. Badfingers' first single, "Tomorrow," done back in 1968 when they were called the Ivies, was penned by McCartney and as far as not a few AM freaks were concerned, that was Paulie singing lead on the song; some happy lunatics even suggested that it was all a hoax; there were no Ivies, only Beatles. Their first hit as Badfinger, in the Spring of 1970, was "Come and Get It," theme to Peter Sellers' and Ringo Starr's movie *The Magic Christian*, a tune also written by Paul. And since then, Badfinger has been accompanied on numerous tracks by the distinctive guitar of one George Harrison.

Now consider the Raspberries. This four-man band from Cleveland, Ohio, will never be seriously accused of really being Somebody Else, but nevertheless, with zero help from Apple or the Moptops, they come the closest to recreating the musical facade of freshness and wholesomeness that was the early Beatles, while at the same time sounding more like them than the many other Beatloid bands and artists, like Stories, Todd Rundgren, Wackers, Van Eaton Brothers, etc.

As demonstrated on their current hit single "I Wanna Be With You," the Raspberries tread the thin line between being a derivative band and mere carbon-copies with the finesse of an elephant walking on balloons, and a too blatant cop can spoil the most ingeniously-devised derivative song. Which does

(Raspberries, continued on page 8)

kiss this

mark astolfi

Little known and even less coveted are the annual awards doled out by the National Association of Rock Critics and Other Illegitimate Offspring, and while the announcement this past week of the 1972 recipients by NARCOIO President Mick Paragoric resulted in nary a "huh?" from the rock music industry, a brief perusal of the NARCOIO selections should bring back fond, if not totally nauseating, memories of the past year's rock & roll spillage.

The perennial Rolling Stones limped off with two citations this year receiving the A Ripoff At Any Price Award for their atrocious *Jamming With Edward*, and the Slow Starter Trophy for the most prematurely panned album of the year, *Exile On Main Street*.

The Sounds Like... Paul McCartney! Award was carried away by Steve Martin, former lead singer with the Lefty Bank, for his vocals on "I'm Comin' Home," Summertime single by his new band Stories.

The Magic Mushrooms Memorial Plaque for Most Psychedelic and Otherwise Freaked-Out Cover Art was presented hands and pants down to the Blue Oyster Cult (now there's a band that we could use another LP from) and the Gutted Intergalactic Transmuted Zirconium Zeppelin Crashsite Memorial Bowl went to Humble Pie for *Smokin'*. I confess that I don't know what its awarded for, but the Pie deserve if it anyone does. They deserve something.

Also awarded were several silver Pueblo Cups for unfairly ignored and forgotten albums of 1972, to: Nils Loftgren for *I+I*, Dave Edmunds for *Rockpile*, NRBQ for *Scraps*, Free for *Free At Last*, and Jo Jo Gunne for the album named after them.

Finally, a special Backwards Into the Future Atrophy was awarded to Australian crazies Daddy Cool, as the only band from the 50's Revival school able to blend 50's influences with the technological and thematic sophistication of tomorrow, today.

While I wholeheartedly agree with most of NARCOIO's kurios kudos, I cannot resist the urge to kick the old year now that its down. Herewith, then, is the best mingled with the worst:

Best Single of 1972 - Without a doubt, my favorite was "Life and Breath" by Climax, and a kiss on the mouth to their lovely lead singer, the high-fluttering Sonny Geraci.

Best Suicide Song of the Year - Elton John's "Think I'm Gonna Kill Myself," which should have been a single instead of "Honky Rock" and "Crocodile Cat," or whatever.

Best Motown Tune - Should be the Four Tops' "Keeper of the Castle," but they're on ABC/Dunhill these days, so it's the Jackson Five's splendid "Looking Through the Window."



Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

Alice Cooper — best?



Photo by Donna Paula

Ray Davies — backsliding?

Best Album of 1972 - A tie. Seemingly preterhuman machinations of ELP and Yes aside, when it comes to straight up rock & roll, no-one could touch cosmic concubine Dave Bowie, or his bentfin buddy Alice Cooper. *School's Out* and *Ziggy Stardust* were the best; runners-up include Deep Purple's *Machine Head*, Mott the Hoople's *All the Young Dudes*, and Lou Reed's sultry *Transformer*.

Worst Album of the Year - Either or both of Quicksilver's two efforts. Sorrowfully, I suspect the depths of Dino Valenti's musical self-immolation have yet to be plumbed.

Brightest New Star in the Rock Firmament - A toss-up, as a lot of talented new-people, groups, and rearrangements appeared. But probably no one as tuneful or rambunctious as Loggins and Messina.

Dissappointment of 1972 - No new Who albums. All we got was a decent Entwistle effort, Baba-babbings from Townshend, an absolutely awful new version of *Tommy*, and a couple of out-take 45's.

Surprise of the Year - The Wackers.

Worst Song in Ages - Gilbert O'Sullivan's "Alone Again Naturally," but only because it was so popular. I could name 70 others, but I don't want to get sick all over my brother's typewriter.

Worst Backsliding of 1972 - Two of the biggest offenders were Kinks and Grateful Dead, followed closely by Jefferson Airplane, Doors, Firesign Theatre, Poco, Cat Stevens, John Lennon, Leon Russell, Partridge Family, Creedence, the New Riders, and, yes, the Rolling Stones.

Last-Minute Spark of Life - Paul McCartney & Wings' December single "Hi, Hi, Hi," bananas, body-guns, BBC ban, and all. The tune really tingles.

Best TV Theme Music (Returning Show) - Mannix.

Best TV Theme Music (New Show) - *UFO*. This show, put together by an outfit out of England called Century 21, is a near-cardon-copy of a puppet show they did, called *Captain Scarlett*, this time done with real people and expanded to a full hour. Sort of a cross between *Star Trek* and *The Man From U.N.C.L.E.* The theme music is great, barely living up to the overall sleasiness of the show itself.

Avant Off-Garde Group of 1972 - It's between Britain's aztec Roxy Music and America's Sparks, nee Halfnelson, who, I'm told, are no longer nice guys.

Obscure Album Cut of 1972 - Uh, er, I can't remember who does it, it goes something like dum-dum-de-dum-de-dum, uh, forget it.

Obituaries - They dropped their bodies during 1972 and will be sorely missed: Les Harvey, guitarist with Stone the Crows, electrocuted on stage; Billy Murcia, drummer with up-and-coming Big Apple transvestoid band, New York Dolls; Berry Oakley, bassman with the Allman Brothers; Danny Whitten, of Crazy Horse; Max Fleischer, originator of *Betty Boop* and *Popeye* animated cartoons, as well as the bouncing "singalong" ball; Ms. Christine, formerly with Frank Zappa's GTO's.

(Circle, continued from page 7)
instrumental version of "Black Mountain Rag."

Side Four is completely instrumental, and the honors for the instrumental work belong almost entirely to Vassar Clements. Clements, one of the finest fiddle players ever to come out of Nashville, somehow manages to spark even the oldest songs with some originality. "Orange Blossom Special" has been done and re-done, but Clements' version is one of the better ones that I've ever heard. Clements' fiddle seems to combine well throughout the album with Jimmie Fadden's harp work, no matter who they are backing, and the instrumental side is no exception. Fadden excels on harp as do Earl Scruggs, Clements and Norman Blake on banjo, fiddle and dobro, respectively, on a brisk cut called "Flint Hill Special." Scruggs changes banjo tunings while he's playing to make the banjo almost wail on "Flint Hill."

Another brisk instrumental "Togary Mountain," featuring John McEuen on banjo and Clements on fiddle, changes keys frequently, allowing Clements and McEuen to trade off honors on their instruments. Norman Blake also sneaks in a nice dobro break. "Earl's Breakdown" is still another fast-paced number in which Earl Scruggs uses his re-tuning-while-playing-his-banjo trick. Earl is backed on guitar by his son Randy, who gets a slight chance to show off his guitar skills, but Vassar Clements' (again) fiddle magic, along with the elder Scruggs' banjo playing, is what really makes this song.

Pete "Bashful Brother Oswald" Kirby has his chance to demonstrate his smooth, polished dobro style on several instrumentals. His best by far is his version of A.P. Carter's "Wabash Cannonball," which is enhanced by steady, rhythm guitar work by Doc Watson and Earl Scruggs and just enough harp by Jimmie Fadden. "Wabash" shows Oswald at his country dobro best, slow, simple, yet precise and effortless.

In addition to previously mentioned numbers, this album includes two "production" songs. One is led by Maybelle Carter, the other by Roy Acuff. Acuff's is "I Saw the Light." Roy wails, "Just like the blind man that God gave back his sight, praise the Lord, I saw the Light," backed up by Earl Scruggs' amazingly fast banjo work. Doc Watson plays a short but typically Watson-style break that leads into a Junior Huskey bass solo. Huskey's solo is his alone — the other musicians remain silent.

The other "production" cut is the title song of the album, "Will the Circle Be Unbroken," which features Maybelle Carter and anyone else they could find in the studio, it seems. It would have been better, I think, if it had been toned down a bit. I mean, if I wanted to hear the Mormon Tabernacle Choir sing A.P. Carter songs, I might look elsewhere. "Circle" was a valiant effort at getting everyone together. There are far too many musicians on this cut to hold the song anywhere near together.

Circle contains two other very weak songs — both Hank Williams revitalization attempts — "Honky Tonkin" and "Honky-Tonk Blues." Both feature vocal work by members of the Dirt Band who could stand to let others do the singing while they do the pickin'. One member of the Dirt Band, Jim Ibbotson, at least, can sing and does so quite well on "Lost Highway." Perhaps Fadden (vocals on "Honky Tonkin") and Jeff Hanna ("Honky Tonk Blues") should have let Ibbotson sing the Hank Williams tunes. Fadden, I'm afraid, should stick to his harp — he plays that exceptionally well.

A couple of other small things bothered me, also. One is that Les Thompson's mandolin, they say on the album jacket, was there. It was barely audible, and sometimes not noticeable at all. What's a country band without a mandolin, I ask you? The other is the fact that the producer William McEuen showed poor taste in placing a thin Randy Scruggs instrumental version of "Both Sides Now" after the big production number of "Will the Circle Be Unbroken." "Will the Circle" has such a sense of finality about it that this short instrumental piece is a total surprise.

Other than that, however, the album is a fine collection of country artists. It is interesting to read the liner notes while listening to the album. One part is a reprint from the *Nashville Tennessean*, a conservative (to say the least) paper; the other part is a reprint from *Rolling Stone*.

The *Tennessean* article constantly reiterates how difficult it must have been for the "long-hairs" of the Dirt Band to get together with established "straight" country musicians, saying that the "music forms a new circle"... The *Rolling Stone* article talks about the evolution of the Dirt Band and "how they got to Nashville" — "all roads lead to Nashville." I guess they do, for musicians. But I just wish that the respective writers had spared us the conservative vs. long-hair rhetoric and merely said that the common denominator in this case was the music. Young and old perform well on this album. And if you can actually sit down and listen to six straight sides of pure, unadulterated (but sometimes quite flashy) country music, this is definitely the finger-pickin' good album for you.

(Raspberries, continued from page 7)

happen on *Fresh*, but fortunately, most of it is a bit more subtle, in fact it's no use trying to figure out where all the pieces and bits of Beatleworks come from originally, so artfully are they weaved into finished songs.

But as cute and fun to listen to as the Raspberries are, this album has nowhere near the staying power of the real thing; *Rubber Soul*, in the final analysis, is a hundred times better. The temptation to employ an obvious pun is strong, and I will yield to it: *Fresh* is good the first half-dozen times around, but eventually goes stale. The Raspberries have shown they can work reasonably well in collage; I'd like to see what they can do with oils.

Steve Miller Band — the best?

by Mark Astolfi

Anthology — Steve Miller Band (Capitol)

"Anthology is what I always wanted to make — two good LPs that'll hold up. This is the first consistently good album I've ever made."

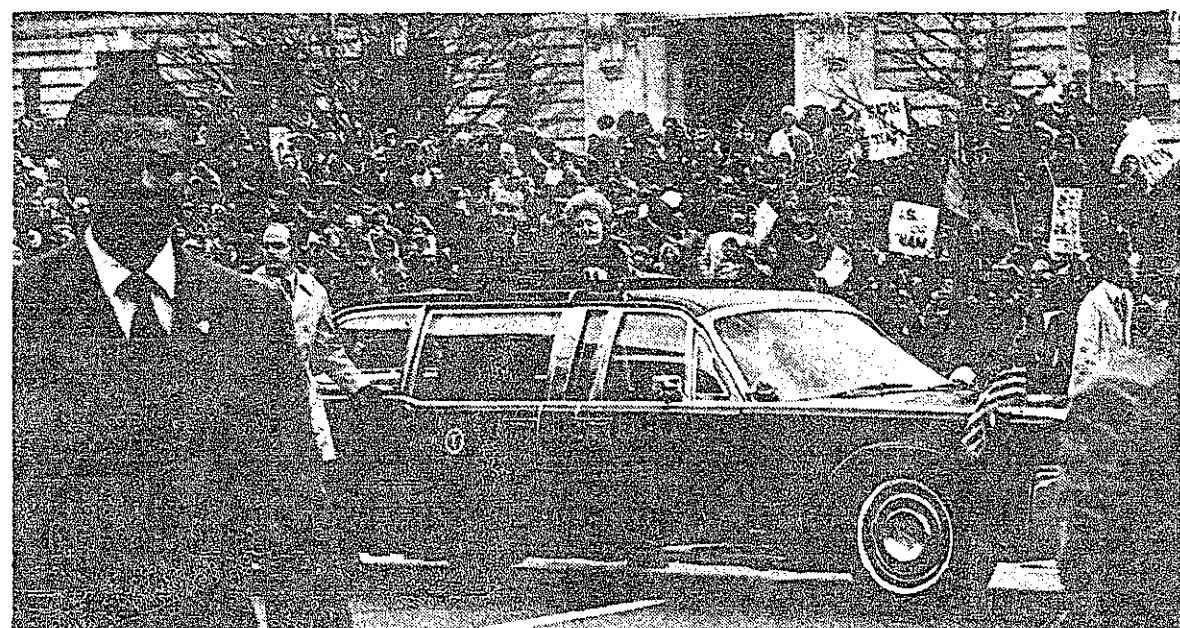
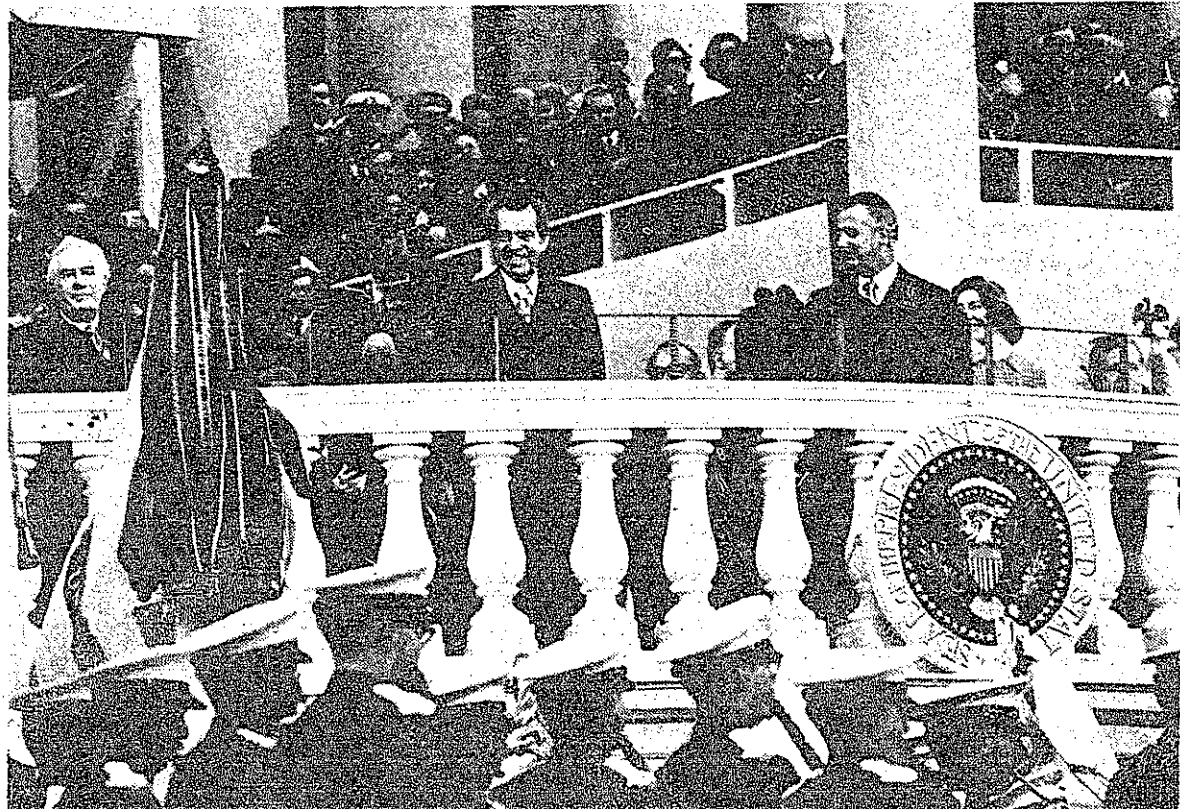
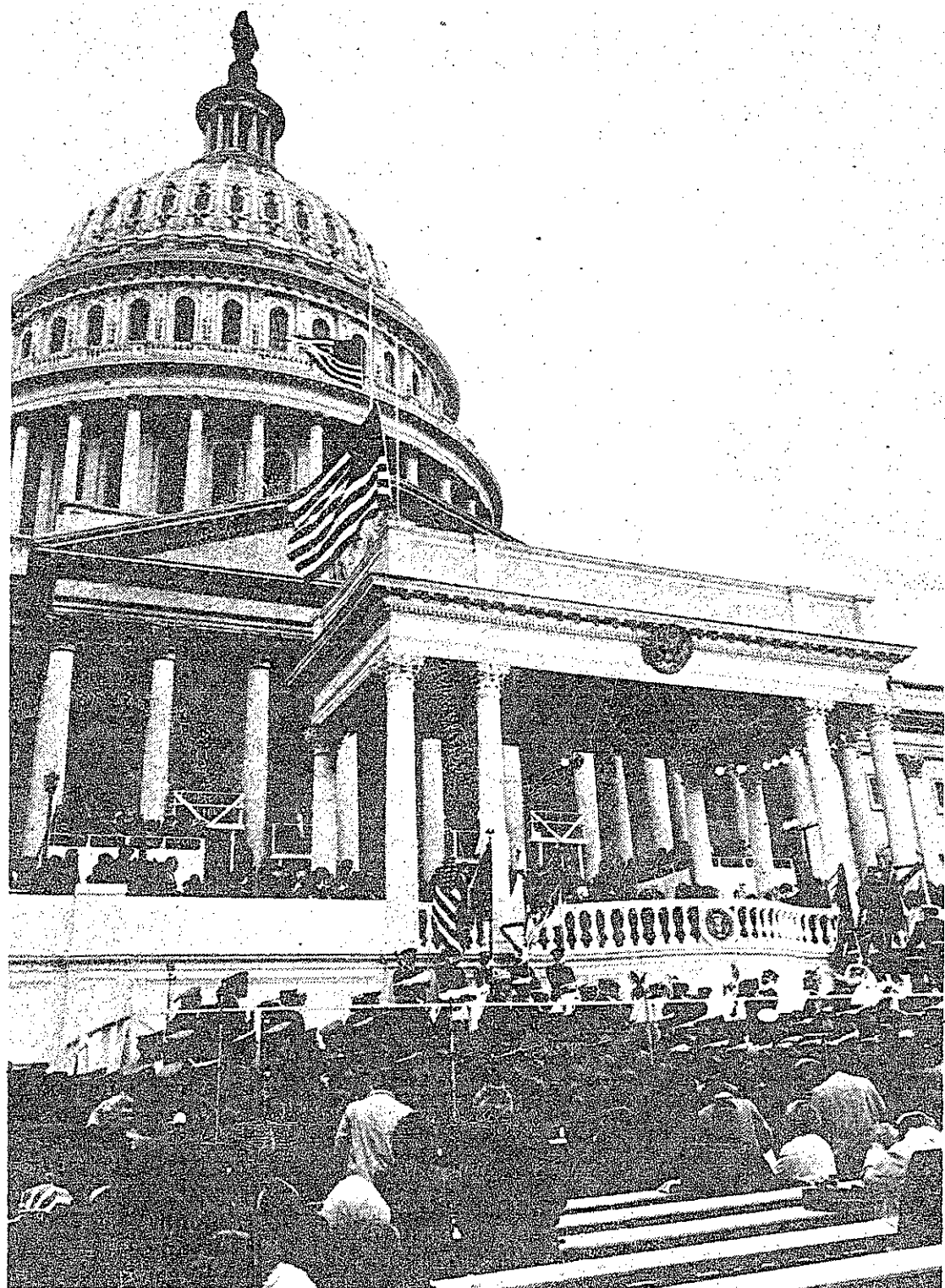
So says Steve Miller in the liner notes of this double album "Best Of" package. Sorry, Steve, but I think that's bullshit, pure and simple. You mean to say that when your third, *Brave New World*, was in the can, you couldn't see that it was one of the sturdiest, best-balanced rock records ever? Or *Sailor, Your Saving Grace, Number Five*, these weren't also great albums? Admittedly you've no reason to crow about your last two half-assed attempts at albums, but its less-than-senseless to badmouth your successes just to hype this raggedly-assembled so-called greatest hits collection, which was, I'm confident, one of the most exchanged gift items of Christmas, 1972.

Steve Miller is a paradox. Long a favorite of hipper-than-thou underground denizens on the FM dial, Steve's band is best described for posterity as a singles band that never had a hit single. And a great one at that. Bud Scoppa once wrote: "The three-minute single defines the shape of rock 'n' roll: it's the song, rather than the jam or the concerto, that fits the context." Along with the Beatles, Tom Fogarty, Pete Townshend, and maybe a few others, Steve Miller ranks as one of the most creative, tasteful rock song composers of all time. Yet he never made it big on the Hot 100. And not because the songs weren't there; they were.

Simply put, much of Steve Miller's best is absent from this set. For whatever reasons, many of his best-known, as well as his prettiest tunes, are left off, things like: "Brave New World," "Gangster of Love," "Hot Chili," "Good Morning," "Overdrive," "Dime-a-Dance Romance," "Harbor Lights," "Midnight Tango," and perhaps his mellowest, "Quicksilver Girl."

Which is not to say there isn't some good material on *Anthology*, for there is: side two is incredible: "Your Saving Grace," "Going to Mexico," "Space Cowboy," and "Living in the USA." "Going to the Country," "Celebration," and "My Dark Hour" (with Paul McCartney) are also included, along with a lot of garbage.

Based on his last two efforts, Steve Miller is backsliding furiously. Meanwhile, Band alumnus Boz Scaggs is getting better and better, his latest, *My Time*, easily cutting Steve's latest stuff. And Steve's not going to get back into anybody's favor with this collection, which could have been so good, but isn't.

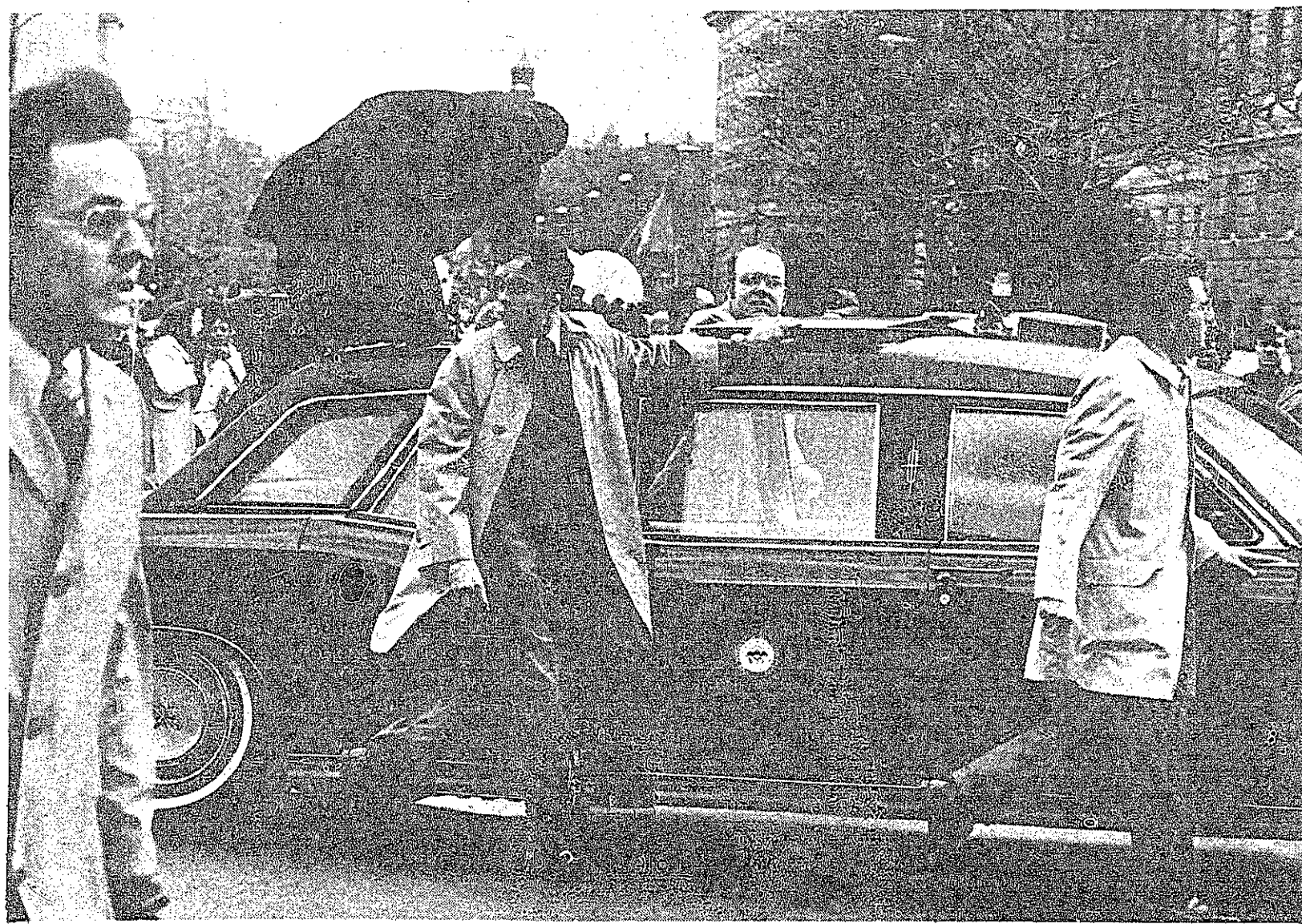
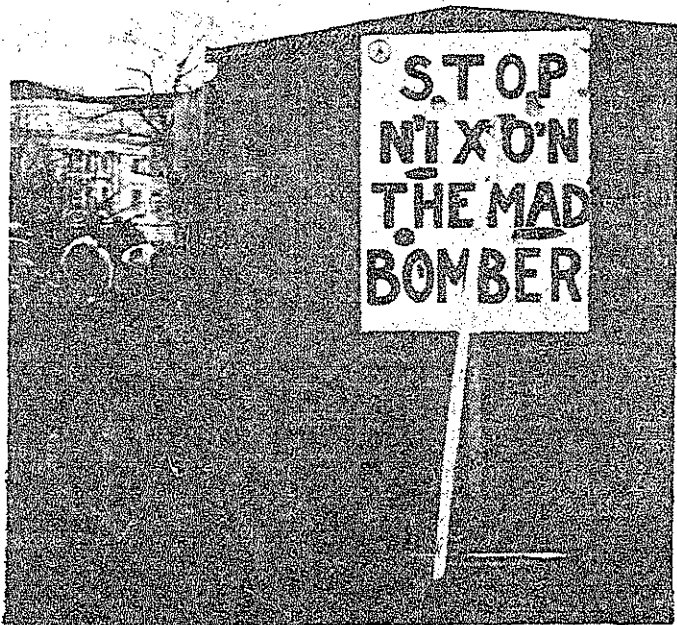
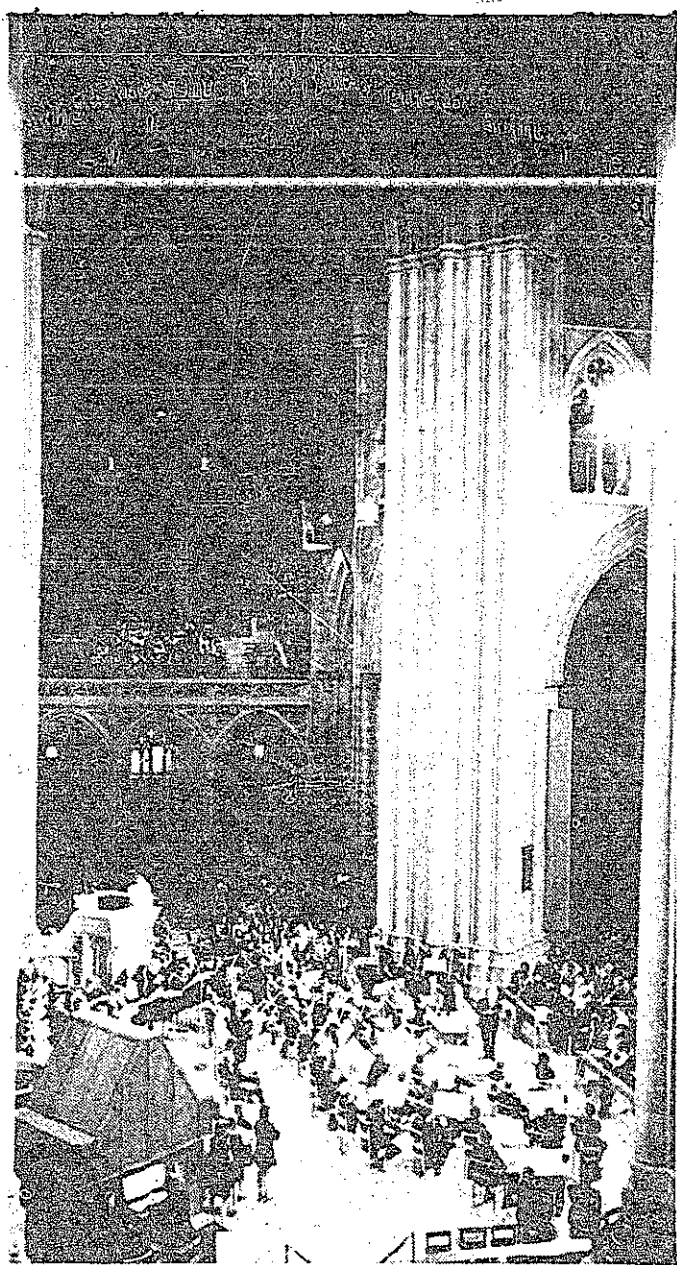


Inauguration and counter-inauguration

A jubilant Richard Nixon was inaugurated Saturday for the fourth time. In very high spirits, Nixon faced and waved to demonstrators along the parade route; when some threw fruit, the President continued waving but the Vice-President's limousine became shrouded by a horde of Secret Service agents. Thirty-on demonstrators were arrested.

The counter-inauguration also had its semi-formal event, a concert conducted by Leonard Bernstein in the cavernous National Church. Less formal was the demonstration at the Washington Monument, which transformed the hill it is on into a bog filled with Johnny-on-the-spot portable toilets.

Essay by Dave Tenenbaum



Student injured in 48ft. fall

By Paul Schindler

Dennis Wantzelius of Burton House fell four floors, from his room to the ground, last Tuesday morning at about 5:45 am, and survived.

To reach the ground, he went through a drawn window shade, a closed window, and a screen outside the window. In addition, windows in Burton are three feet above the floor. Wantzelius said that he was sleep-walking when he went out the window which, he said, he mistook for a door in his somnolent state. The bed in his room is directly next to the window.

At 5 pm Tuesday, Wantzelius was contacted by phone at Mt. Auburn Hospital. He told *The Tech* that his injuries were apparently ameliorated by the fact that he fell on soft dirt; and the fact that his body was in a relaxed, sleep-like state. "I guess I was lucky."

The original reports on the extent of Wantzelius' injuries were apparently inaccurate. He did not suffer any skull injuries; he stated that he had not had so much as a headache, and had been conscious after the fall, and while waiting for the Campus Patrol. Most of his injuries, he said, were a result of the broken glass, in the window frame and on the ground when he landed; his worst problems were severed foot tendons and arm and leg lacerations. He also suffered from a strained back, a broken collarbone, and some broken ribs.

The Patrol reported that he asked a patrolman, "Did I jump again?" Wantzelius claimed that the report was probably inaccurate, or the result of his confusion about where he was and what was happening: he told *The Tech* that "nothing like this has ever happened to me be-

fore."

Witnesses heard him calling his girl friend's name while he was lying on the ground; he recalls asking the patrolman to call her, as he thought at first he had been in an auto accident while driving back to Burton from a visit.



Photo by Al Czerwinski

TCA readies evaluation

(Continued from page 2)

leverage. It is useful to some students, in that if they must choose between two courses it can help them decide which one. Unfortunately, professors rarely pay much attention to this particular feedback from their former students.

According to project chairman Puzo, "Professors just look at the comments and say 'Oh, is that what they think of me?' They almost never use advice from students or even care how they react to their teaching. Course evaluation guides are not used in hiring and firing of professors or teaching assistants."

According to Patty Hardy, a Course Evaluation Guide staff member who was recruited from the Student Center coffeehouse, "Students should be encouraged to take their questionnaires seriously. They should be specific in their responses. Instead of 'this

course was good,' they should mention exactly what they liked and disliked about the lecturer, recitation instructor, and the course itself. There is some hope that enlightened professors will listen."

There are course evaluations published by departments, fraternities, student committees and student-faculty committees (example: the course VI course evaluation) that accomplish much more. According to Director of Academic Projects Robert Sacks, "There should be one good course evaluation guide which would be of use to students, faculty and administrators."

Unfortunately, the present course evaluation guide comes out registration day. By then, it is often too late to be useful to many. At present, because of

lack of help, this is the earliest it can be released. Publishing it earlier can only be accomplished by people working on it over Christmas vacation and summer.

The Committee on Educational Policy has admonished the Guide's staff against using Institute facilities. The CEP takes this stand because they feel that the Guide is useful only to students because of its form. Rethinking of the process will also include changing the form.

According to Robert Sacks, "MIT is primarily a research, not a teaching institution. It has just gotten around to setting up the education division. It is now beginning to 'get things together' with respect to education. Before, faculty members were judged on their research ability, not teaching ability. Professors considered excellent teachers by their students have been fired."

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1973 ENGINEERING GRADUATES (AE, ME, EE)

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Teach-in features anti-war speakers

(Continued from page 1)

chronological history of the war, with special emphasis on the alleged US destruction of North Vietnamese medical facilities. After Johnson's 1968 bombing halt, North Vietnam rebuilt and strengthened its medical facilities, decentralizing many of the larger hospitals to cover entire compounds with as many as 50 small buildings. In December of 1971, Nixon began the bombing again, with full-scale bombing from April of 1972 to the present. The heaviest raids of the war were in a 12-day period last December. It was during these massive raids that the large training hospital at Bach Mai was hit, and allegedly destroyed by American bombs. Zimmerman went on to tell about an isolated leprosarium, of 50 small buildings, that was leveled in seven attacks between April and June of 1972. Every district hospital was hit at least once between April and October. It was because of the loss of these medical facilities that Medical Aid for Indochina was formed in November of 1971. Its purpose is to buy medical equipment for North Vietnam, and for those areas of the South controlled by the Viet Cong. Its hope now is to collect enough money to rebuild the Bach Mai hospital. Zimmerman noted that contributions to aid in rebuilding these medical facilities are "an adequate way of demonstrating opposition to the US government."

Next to speak was Ngo Vinh Long, a Harvard graduate student from Vietnam, and part of the Vietnamese Research Group. He decried the optimism in the American press for an immediate end to the war, and painted a picture of future Nixon escalations. He said that Nixon has bombed himself into a difficult situation, and was not really ready for peace. He pointed out why it is so advantageous for Nixon to support press optimism. This thwarts the anti-war movement, and keeps momentum from gathering. Americans

are so crisis-oriented that any public reaction will be too late and too weak.

Long went on to describe Thieu's situation in South Vietnam. Politically, Thieu is a "repressive dictator," having jailed 55,000 and killed 5000 of his political opposition. Prisoners must live with torture, isolation, and disease. Militarily, his one million man army is "not willing to fight," with a 25% desertion rate since the October agreements. Economically, Thieu is also in a difficult position. The NLF have surrounded the biggest cities, cutting off food lines. To buy increasing amounts of food from the outside, Thieu has devalued his money seven times in the last five months. After an American withdrawal, Thieu would be in even worse economic shape, having lost his supply of American dollars. These factors led Long to conclude that "if the US agrees [to a peace treaty], Thieu will not survive."

Long concluded his discussion by prophesizing the effects of a Nixon-declared unilateral cease fire. American troops would be fired upon in their bases by the Viet Cong, which would justify further bombing to protect the troops. He said that even a peace agreement would not mean peace, because Nixon plans to send 900 "special forces" personnel and 10,000 "so-called economic advisors" to Vietnam.

Frances Fox Piven, a BU professor, began her speech with the "grizzly statistics" on the war: seven million tons of bombs, six million refugees, one million dead, and 200,000 political prisoners. "We don't know what we've done," she said, "for Americans have never had their houses bombed, ruined towns, or refugee camps." America is the "most barbaric and brutal [nation] in history."

She told how both sides used to be debated at teach-ins many years ago, but now "we all know it is wrong." People used to debate whether our presence in

Vietnam was due to economy, imperialism, or arrogance of power, but "now it does not matter, for whatever the motives for being there, they are implacable and inexorable."

"The American people have two options," she said. "We can be good Americans as some were good Germans," or we can "protest and dissent in any way we know how."

She noted some disturbing characteristics here at home: the curbing of the press by Agnew three years ago, the further curbing of the press by stiffer licensing requirements proposed by the White House, new court rulings, and the humbling of Congress by "deceit and intimidation." She deplored the manipulation of the population by associating the American symbol of Democracy with the preservation of the Thieu dictatorship, and the manipulation of information with the Pentagon saying that Bach Mai hospital was not damaged, or maybe the North Vietnamese did it.

She said desperation was the weakness of the American people. But, she said, "We do not know how much good the peace movement has done or how far the President would have gone had there been none." "We must keep the pressure on to see the peace treaty and to see that it is not undermined; the only other option is to keep quiet, to be good Americans, to be good Germans."

"Cosmic exasperation is shaking us apart," said Carl Oglesby, a Visiting Lecturer in Humanities, and one of the original SDS

members, who was the next speaker. He joined the anti-war movement when he encountered, as part of his work, invasion plans for every country, big and little, in the world. After summarizing how "it has all been getting worse," he offered an explanation for the causes underlying the war. Politics is "the distribution of power from power," so the logical question to ask is where is the power? Historically, the power in this country is in the coalition between North and South. Oglesby feels that the underlying causes of the war lie in this North-South coalition.

MIT Professor of Linguistics Noam Chomsky did not feel the mood suited one of his prepared speeches, so he answered a couple of questions from the audience. The first concerned the position of South Vietnam. Chomsky said that much of the country was under control of the Viet Cong, especially in the Northern provinces since the Spring Offensive. Politically, there have recently been many arrests, with numerous political killings. There is much torture and murder in the prisons, because, according to Thieu, "It is necessary to kill Communists before, during, and after a cease fire." Chomsky said the Viet Cong were very optimistic about their political chances after a cease fire, because Thieu was so dictatorial.

Professor Nathan Sivin, just returned from Japan, discussed the fallacy that Asian peoples are depending on America for their defense. Japanese peo-

ple see the enemy of the American people as Nixon. Post-war Japan has been continually insulted by the American government, with the latest being the failure of Nixon to consult their leaders before announcing his trip to China. He concluded that the people of South Vietnam do not want American protection, just as do the people of Japan.

MIT Professor Jerry Lettvin spoke next about the sickness that was spreading throughout America because the viciousness that a people show another people eventually spreads inward. He noted that the treatment of our disabled Vietnam veterans was at an all time low for America, and that Congress was in the process of being blackmailed.

Cambridge mayor Barbara Ackerman was last to speak. She said she was "scared to talk about the war," because Cambridge and its residents are dependent on money from Washington. She was worried that Massachusetts may not be getting much of the revenue sharing money that is around. She pointed out that lots of people have individual fear, for their careers. But, she said, "You just can't be quiet, we can't be afraid, we have to share our courage." Congress is afraid, because every stand that they take cuts them off from something else they could be doing. "We have to stand behind them." "We have to keep going, we can't be afraid."

MIT Professor Philip Morrison concluded with the quote: "Had the salty Earth lost its savor, wherein shall it be salted."



Professor Jerome Lettvin and his wife Maggie at Friday night's teach-in.

Photo by Dave Green

Narcotics agents raid Westgate apartment

(Continued from page 1)

MIT Housing Office has been after him to move for quite a while, but "has been having trouble getting in touch with him." He speculated that Levine was no longer living in the Westgate apartment but was merely using it as a base for his dealing.

The Campus Patrol was called in on the case when one of its cruisers was contacted over the radio by the narcotics agents and asked for a rendezvous on Vassar Street. Informed of the request, Olivieri said he immediately contacted the Cambridge narcotics squad and was filled in on the

situation. He emphasized that there was a high degree of confidence and cooperation working both ways between the Cambridge Police and the Campus Patrol.

A sergeant and a patrolman were assigned to accompany the two Federal and three Cambridge officers on the raid. Using a key to enter the apartment, the officers confiscated the marijuana and then waited in vain for about half an hour for Levine to return. Only a few Westgate residents noticed the officers; Olivieri said "it was done quietly."

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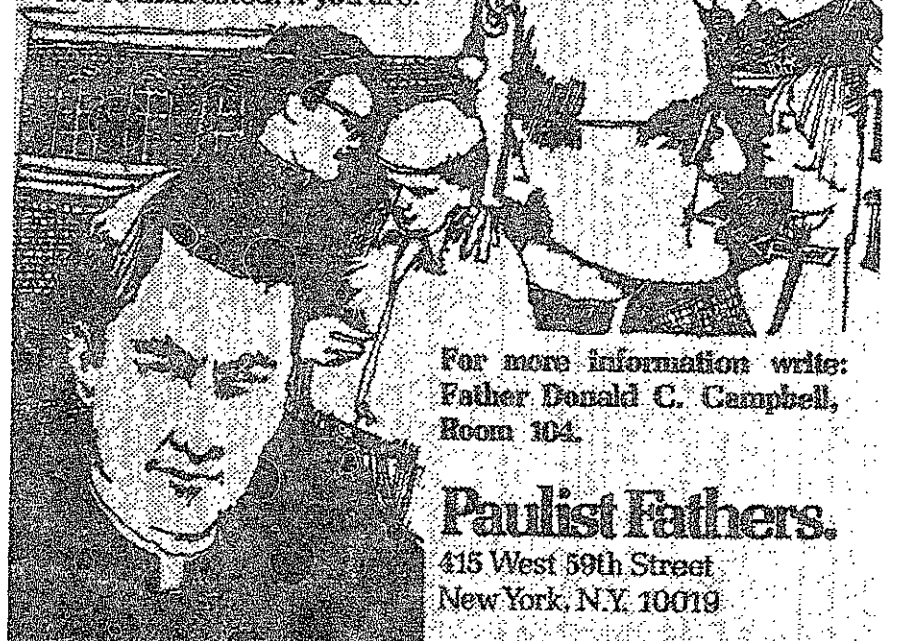
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SPORTS

Pucksters play poorly; beaten by Babson, 6-1

By S. Gantt

A goal by Rich "Lucky" Laughry '73 with nine seconds on the clock put MIT on the scoreboard, averting a shutout, 6-1, against Babson College in Thursday night hockey action. Missing several skaters not yet back from Christmas break, MIT never got going offensively.

Babson's superior skaters dominated action in the first two periods, keeping near constant pressure on Tech goalie, Mike Schulman '73. But for his solid play through most of the game, Babson would certainly have run up a much higher total. Still, Babson managed to beat Schulman with clutch shots and quick passes for a pair of goals in each period.

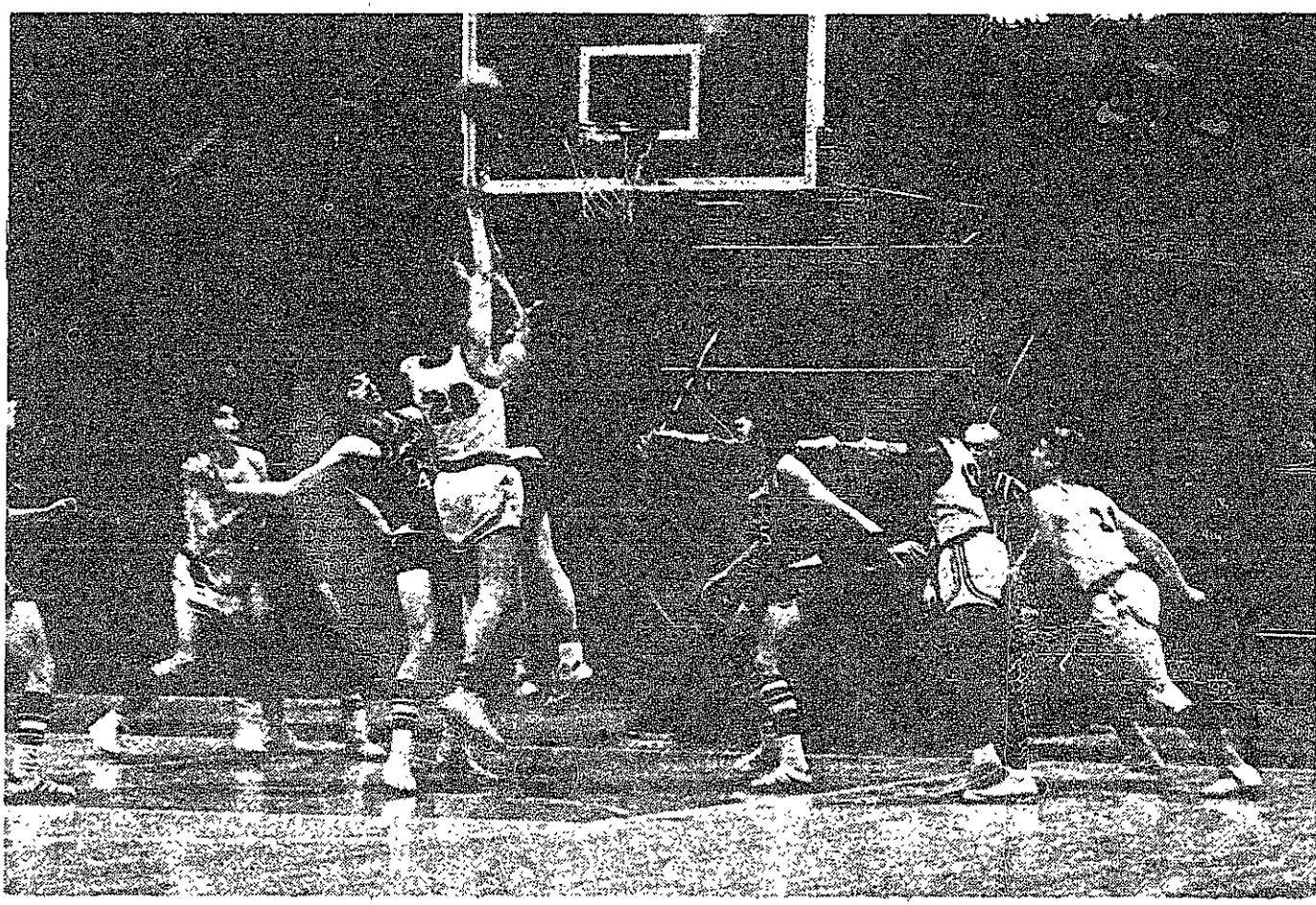
MIT looked its best in third period play. With Babson amassing 12 minutes in penalties in the period, Tech finally began to apply some pressure. For example, Steve Book '73 seemed to have the entire right side of

the goal to himself on a hard shot from in front, but was robbed as Babson's goalie apparently came from out of nowhere for a save at the seven-minute mark of the period. Schulman looked exceptional in this period until being wiped out on an illegal check at 14:10. It seemed to take something out of him as Babson then tallied on two seemingly stoppable shots.

A Babson boarding penalty with 17 seconds to play in the contest gave MIT a 4-3 power play advantage. Tom Lydon '73 then hit Laughry on left wing off a face-off. He fired a perfect strike into the far corner of the goal, breaking up the shutout with his first goal of the year.

The loss dropped Tech to 1-4 on the year with a home contest tomorrow night against Wesleyan at 7 p.m.

Babson	2	2	2	6
MIT	0	0	1	1
Tech goal:	Laughry	1	(Lydon)	



Tufts tips Tech track team

By Mike Charette

The MIT indoor track team took second place in a triangular meet against Tufts and Williams last Saturday at Tufts.

Tufts' traditional predominance in the running events overpowered its two opponents, 60-48-29, while MIT had a well-balanced scoring effort, with 27 points gained in the field events and 21 points in the running events. "The loss of Scott Peck '73 in the long jump and high jump, and Bob Tronnier '73 in the hurdles hurt us greatly, especially in countering Don Slevin of Tufts," said co-captain Dave Wilson '73.

It was MIT's runners who provided the greatest excitement for the team. John Kaufman '73, the team's leading two miler, ran the distance in a personal best

time of 9:19.6. Kaufman commanded a clear lead for the first mile and three quarters, but was passed on the last lap by Williams' Haug and lost the race by three yards at the finish.

Another fine performance was turned in by Jeff Baerman '76 and Mike Ryan '76 in the 1000 yard run. The two freshmen took first and third respectively, with Baerman fending off Williams' Hyde in the last lap.

In the 600 yard run, Elliot 'Flash' Borden '73, making a fine comeback after a year's layoff, finished with a second place time of 1:16.6.

In the field events, Dave Wilson led the pole vaulters with a first place, 14'6" leap. Wilson was followed by Paul Winsberg '74, second at 12'6", and Steve Hyland '76 at 11'6", finishing

fourth. Wilson switched to a 16 foot pole earlier this month in an attempt to improve his indoor record, but was forced to return to the 15 footer because of form problems.

In the 35 pound weight throw, John Pearson '74 took first place with a toss of 55'3". Pearson, who has improved over ten feet in this event since last year, attributes his success to weight lifting and form improvement at a Canadian hammer-weight throw camp. Co-captain Brian Moore '73 took first place in the shot put and third in the weight throw. Ryan placed fourth in the high jump with a leap of 5'6".



George Kenny '73, MIT's early season scoring leader with four goals and four assists, carries the puck on a rush in a recent contest.

Photo by Dave Green

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